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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President's Veto of the Military Government Bill.

He Objects to its Vast and Irresponsible Grants of Power.

To its Direct Violation of the Provisions of the Constitution.

To its Antagonism to the First Principles of Republicanism.

The Constitution the Only True Basis of Reconstruction.

The Bill Readopted in the House by 135 to 48.

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THE PRESIDENT'S VETOES.

Veto of the Bill to Provide More Efficient Government for the Rebel States.

To the House of Representatives:

I have examined the bill "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" with the care and anxiety which its transcendent importance is calculated to awaken. I am unable to give it my assent, for reasons so grave that I hope a statement of them may have some influence on the minds of the patriotic and enlightened men with whom the decision must ultimately rest.

The bill places all the people of the ten States therein named under the absolute domination of military rules, and the preamble undertakes to give the reasons upon which it is justified.

It declares that there exists in those States no legal Governments, and no adequate protection for life or property, and asserts the necessity of enforcing peace and good order within their limits. Is this true as a matter of fact? It is not denied that the States in question have each of them an actual Government, with all the powers—executive, judicial and legislative—which properly belong to a free State. They are organized like the other States of the Union, and like them they make, administer and execute the laws which concern their domestic affairs. An existing *de facto* Government, exercising such functions as these, is itself the law of the State upon all matters within its jurisdiction. To pronounce the supreme law making power of an established State illegal, is to say that law itself is unlawful. The provisions which these Governments have made for the preservation of order, the suppression of crime, and the redress of private injuries, are in substance and principle the same as those which prevail in the Northern States and in other civilized countries. They certainly have not succeeded in preventing the commission of all crime, nor has this been accomplished anywhere in the world. There as well as elsewhere offenders sometimes escape for want of vigorous prosecution, and occasionally perhaps by the inefficiency of Courts or the prejudice of jurors. It is undoubtedly true that these evils have been much increased and exaggerated, North and South, by the demoralizing influences of civil war, and by the rancorous passions which the contest has engendered; but that these people are maintaining local Governments for themselves which habitually defeat the object of all government and render their own lives and property insecure, is in itself utterly improbable, and the averment of the bill to that effect is not supported by any evidence which has come to my knowledge. All the information I have on the subject convinces me that the masses of the Southern people and those who control their public acts, while they entertain diverse opinions on questions of Federal policy, are completely united in the effort to reorganize their society on the basis of peace, and to restore their mutual prosperity as rapidly and as completely as their circumstances will permit. The bill, however, would seem to show upon its face that the establishment of peace and good order is not its real object.

The fifth section declares that the preceding sections shall cease to operate in any State where certain events shall have happened. These events are: first, the selection of delegates to a State Convention, by an election at which negroes shall be allowed to vote; second, the formation of a State Constitution by the convention so chosen; third, the insertion into the State Constitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to negroes and to such white men as may not be disfranchised for rebellion or felony; fourth, the submission of the Constitution for ratification to negroes and white men not disfranchised and its actual ratification by their vote; fifth, the submission of the State Constitution to Congress for examination and the actual approval of it by that body; sixth, the adoption of a certain amendment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of the Legislature elected under the new Constitution; seventh, the adoption of said amendment by a sufficient number of other States to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States. All these conditions must be fulfilled before the people of any of these States can be relieved from the bondage of military domination; but when they are fulfilled then immediately the pains and penalties of the bill are to cease, no matter whether there be peace and order or not, and without any reference to the security of life and property. The excuse given for the bill in the preamble is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used not for any purpose of order or for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known that they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment.

I submit to Congress whether this measure is not, in its whole character, scope and object, without precedent and without authority; in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity, for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic shed so much blood and expended so much treasure.

The ten States named in the bill are divided into five districts. For each district an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier-General, is to be appointed to rule over the people, and he is to be supported with an efficient military force to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority. Those duties and that authority, as defined by the third section of the bill, are to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace or criminals. The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all law. The law of the States is now the only rule applicable to the subjects placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares all interference of the State authority to be null and void. He alone is permitted to determine what are the rights of person or property, and he may protect them in such way as in his discretion may seem proper. It places at his free disposal all the lands and goods in his district, and he may distribute them, without let or hindrance, to whom he pleases. Being bound by no State law, and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own, and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in history, or he can reserve the privilege of acting upon the impulse of his private passions in each case that arises. He is bound by no rules of evidence; there is indeed no provision by which he is authorized or required to take evidence at all. Everything is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condemned whom he pronounces to be guilty. He is not bound to make any report, or keep any record of his proceedings. He may arrest his victims wherever he finds them, without warrant, accusation or proof of probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives it of his grace and mercy, not because he is commanded so to do. To a casual reader of the bill it might seem that some kind of trial was secured by it to persons accused of crime, but such is not the case. The officer may allow local civil tribunals to try offenders, but of course this does not require that he shall do so.

If any State or Federal Court presume to exercise its legal jurisdiction by the trial of a malefactor, without his special permission, he can break it up, and punish the Judge and Jurors as being themselves malefactors. He can save his friends from justice, and despoil his enemies contrary to justice. It is also provided that he shall have power to organize Military Commissions or tribunals, but this power he is not commanded to exercise. It is merely permissive, and is to be used only when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders. Even if the sentence of a Commission were made a prerequisite to the punishment of a party, it would be scarcely the slightest check upon the officer, who has authority to organize it as he pleases, prescribe its mode of proceeding, appoint its members from among his own subordinates, and revise all its decisions. Instead of *mitigating* the harshness of his single rules, such a tribunal would be used much more, probably, to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel and unjust.

Several provisions dictated by the humanity of Congress have been inserted in the bill, apparently to restrain the power of the commanding officer, but it seems to me that they are of no avail for that purpose.

The fourth section provides, first, that trials shall not be unnecessarily delayed, but I think I have shown that the power is given to punish without trial, and if so, this provision is practically inoperative; second, cruel or unusual punishments are not to be inflicted, but who is to decide what is cruel and what unusual? The words have acquired a legal meaning by long use in the Courts. Can it be expected that military officers will understand or follow a rule expressed in language so purely technical, and not pertaining in the least degree to their profession. If not, then each officer may define cruelty according to his own temper, and if not usual, he will make it usual. Corporal punishment—the gag, the ball and chain, and the other almost insupportable forms of torture invented for military punishment—be within the range of choice. Third, the sentence of a Commission is not to be executed without being approved by the Commander, if it affects life or liberty, and a sentence of death must be approved by the President. This applies to cases in which there has been a trial and sentence. I take it to be clear under the bill that the military commander may condemn to death without even the form of a trial by a military commission, so that the life of the condemned may depend on the will of two men, instead of one. It is plain that the authority here given to the military officer amounts to absolute despotism. But to make it still more unendurable, the bill provides that it may be delegated to as many subordinates as he chooses to appoint, for it declares that he shall "punish or cause to be punished." Such a power has not been wielded by any monarch in England for more than 500 years. In all that time no people who speak the English language have borne such servitude. It reduces the whole population of the ten States, all persons of every color, sex and condition, and every stranger within their limits, to the most abject and degrading Slavery. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this bill gives to the military officers over both white and colored persons. It may be answered to this that the officers of the army are too magnanimous, just and humane to oppress and trample upon a subjugated people. I do not doubt that army officers are as well entitled to this kind of confidence as any other class of men; but the history of the world has been written in vain if it does not teach us that unrestrained authority can never be safely trusted in human hands. It is almost sure to be more or less abused under any circumstances, and it has always resulted in gross tyranny where the rulers who exercise it are strangers to their subjects, and come among them as the representatives of a distant power, and more especially when the power that sends them is unfriendly. Governments closely resembling that here proposed have been fairly tried in Hungary and Poland, and the suffering endured by those people roused the sympathies of the entire world. It was tried in Ireland, and though first tempered by principles of English law, it gave birth to cruelties so atrocious that they are never recounted without just indignation. The French Convention armed its deputies with this power, and sent them to the southern departments of the Republic.

The massacres, murders and other atrocities which they committed, show what the passions of the ablest men in the most civilized society will attempt to do when wholly unrestrained by law. The men of our race in every age have struggled to tie up the hands of their Governments and keep them within the law, because their own experience of all mankind taught them that rulers could not be relied on to concede those rights which they were not legally bound to respect. The head of a great empire has sometimes governed it with a mild and paternal sway; but the kindness of an irresponsible deputy never yields what the law does not extort from him. Between such a master, and the people subjugated to his domination, there can be nothing but enmity. He punishes them if they resist his authority, and if they submit to it he hates them for their servility.

I come now to a question which is, if possible, still more important. Have we the power to establish and carry into execution a measure like this? I answer certainly not, if we derive our authority from the Constitution, and if we are bound by the limitations which it imposes. This proposition is perfectly clear, that no branch of the Federal Government—executive, legislative or judicial—can have any just powers except those which it derives through and exercises under the organic law of the Union. Outside of the Constitution we have no legal authority more than private citizens, and within it we have only so much as that instrument gives us. This broad principle limits all our functions and applies to all subjects. It protects not only the citizens of the United States which are within the Union, but it shields every human being who comes or is brought under our jurisdiction. We have no right to do in one place more than in another that which the Constitution says we shall not do at all. If, therefore, the Southern States were in truth out of the Union, we could not treat their people in a way which the fundamental law forbids. Some people assume that the success of our arms in crushing the opposition which was made in some of the States to the execution of the Federal laws reduced those States and all their people, "the innocent as well as the guilty," to the condition of vassalage, and gave us a power over them which the Constitution does not bestow or define or limit. No fallacy can be more transparent than this. Our victories subjected the insurgents to legal obedience, not to the yoke of an arbitrary despotism. When an absolute sovereign reduces his rebellious subjects, he may deal with them according to his pleasure because he had that power before; but when a limited monarch puts down an insurrection he must still govern according to law. If an insurrection should take place in one of our States against the authority of the State Government, and end in the overthrow of those who planned it, would that take away the rights of all the people of the counties where it was favored by a part or a majority of the population? Could they for such a reason be wholly outlawed and deprived of their representation in the Legislature? I have always contended that the Government of the United States was sovereign within its Constitutional sphere; that it executed its laws like the States themselves, by applying its coercive powers directly to individuals, and that it could put down insurrection with the same effect as a State, and no other. The opposite doctrine is the worst heresy of those who advocated secession and cannot be agreed to without admitting that heresy to be right. Invasion, insurrection, rebellion and domestic violence were anticipated when the Government was framed and the means of repelling and suppressing them were wisely provided for in the Constitution, but it was not thought necessary to declare that the States in which they might occur should be expelled from the Union. Rebellions, which were invariably suppressed, occurred prior to that out of which these questions grow; but the States continued to exist and the Union remained unbroken. In Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, in Rhode Island and in New-York at different periods in our history violent and armed opposition to the United States was carried on, but the relations of those States with the Federal Government were not supposed to be interrupted or changed thereby, after the rebellious portions of their population were defeated and put down. It is true that in these earlier cases there was no formal expression of a determination to withdraw from the Union, but it is also true that in the Southern States the ordinances of secession were treated by all the friends of the Union as mere nullities and are now acknowledged to be so by the States themselves. If we admit that they had any force or validity, or that they did in fact take the States in which they were passed out of the Union, we sweep from under our feet all the grounds upon which we stand in justifying the use of Federal force to maintain the integrity of the Government. This is a bill passed by Congress in time of peace. There is not in any of the States brought under its operation either war or insurrection. The laws of the State and of the Federal Government are in undisturbed and harmonious operation. The Courts, State and Federal, are open and in the full exercise of their proper authority. Over every State comprised in the five military districts, life, liberty and property are secured by State laws and Federal laws, and the national Constitution is everywhere in force and everywhere obeyed. What, then, is the ground on which this bill proceeds? The title of the bill announces that it is intended for the more efficient government of these ten States. It is recited, by way of preamble, that no legal State Governments nor adequate protection for life or property exist in those States, and that peace and good order should thus be enforced. The first thing which arrests attention upon these recitals, which prepares the way for martial law, is this: that the only foundation upon which martial law can exist under our form of government is not stated, or so much as pretended. Actual war, foreign invasion, domestic insurrection—none of these appear, and none of these, in fact, exist. It is not even recited that any sort of war or insurrection is threatened. Let us pause here to consider upon this question of constitutional law and the power of Congress a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United in *ex parte* MILLIGAN. I will first quote from the opinion of the majority of the Court: "Martial law cannot arise from a threatened invasion; the necessity must be actual and present—the invasion real; such as to effectually close the Courts and depose the civil administration." We see that martial law comes in only where actual war closes the Courts and deposes the civil authority. But this bill, in time of peace, makes martial law operate as though we were in actual war, and become the cause, instead of the consequences, of the abrogation of civil authority. One more quotation:

> "It follows from what has been said on this subject, that there are occasions when martial law can be properly applied. If in foreign invasion or civil, the Courts are actually closed, and it is impossible to administer criminal justice according to law, then on the theatre of active military operations where war really prevails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority thus overthrown to preserve the safety of the army and society, and as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course."

I now quote from the opinion of the minority of the Court, delivered by Chief-Justice CHASE: "We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists; where peace exists the laws of peace must prevail." This is sufficiently explicit; peace exists in all the territory to which this Bill applies. It asserts a power in Congress in time of peace, to set aside the laws of peace, and to substitute the laws of war. The minority concurring with the majority, declares that Congress does not possess that power. Again, and if possible more emphatically, the Chief-Justice, with remarkable clearness and condensation, sums up the whole matter as follows:

> "There are under the Constitution three kinds of military jurisdiction—one to be exercised both in peace and in war; another to be exercised in time of foreign war without the boundaries of the United States, or in time of rebellion and civil war within States or districts occupied by rebels treated as belligerents, and a third to be exercised in time of invasion or insurrection within the limits of the United States, or during rebellion within the limits of the States maintaining adhesion to the National Government when the public danger requires its exercise. The first of these may be called jurisdiction under military law, and is found in acts of Congress prescribing rules and articles of war, or otherwise providing for the government of the national forces. The second may be distinguished as military government, superseding, as far as may be deemed expedient, the local law, and exercised by the military commander under the direction of the President, with the express or implied sanction of Congress; while the third may be denominated martial law proper, and is called into action by Congress, or temporarily when the action of Congress cannot be invited, and in the case of justifying or excusing peril by the President in times of insurrection or invasion of civil or foreign war within districts or localities where ordinary law no longer adequately secures public safety or private rights."

It will be observed that of the three kinds of military jurisdiction which can be exercised or created under our Constitution, there is but one that can prevail in time of peace, and that is the code of laws enacted by Congress for the government of the national forces. That body of military law has no application to the citizen, nor even to the citizen soldier enrolled in the militia in time of peace. But this bill is not a part of that sort of military law, for that applies only to the soldier and not the citizen, whilst contrarywise, the military law provided by this bill applies only to the citizen and not to the soldier.

I need not say to the representatives of the American people that their Constitution forbids the exercise of judicial power in any way but one—that is by the ordained and established Courts. It is equally well known that in all criminal cases a trial by jury is made indispensable by the express words of that instrument. I will not enlarge on the inestimable value of the right thus secured to every freeman, or speak of the danger to public liberty in all parts of the country which must ensue from a denial of it anywhere or upon any pretence. A very recent decision of the Supreme Court has traced the history, vindicated the dignity and made known the value of this great privilege so clearly that nothing more is needed. To what extent a violation of it may be excused in time of war or public danger may admit of discussion; but we are providing now for a time of profound peace, when there is not an armed soldier within our borders, except those who are in the service of the Government. It is in such a condition of things that an act of Congress is proposed which, if carried out, would deny a trial by the lawful Courts and juries to nine millions of American citizens and to their posterity for an indefinite period. It seems to be scarcely possible that any one should seriously believe this consistent with a Constitution which declared in simple, plain and unambiguous language that all persons shall have that right, and that no person shall ever in any case be deprived of it. The Constitution also forbids the arrest of the citizen without judicial warrant founded on probable cause; this bill authorizes an arrest without warrant, at the pleasure of a military commander. The Constitution declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment by a Grand Jury; this bill holds every person not a soldier answerable for all crimes and all charges without any presentment. The Constitution declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; this bill sets aside all process of law, and makes the citizen answerable in his person and property to the will of one man, and to his life to the will of two. Finally, the Constitution declares that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; whereas this bill declares martial law, which of itself suspends this great writ, in time of peace, and authorizes the military to make the arrest, and gives to the prisoner only one privilege, and that is a trial "without unnecessary delay;" he has no hope of release from custody except the hope, such as it is, of release by acquittal before a Military Commission. The United States are bound to guarantee to each State a republican form of government. Can it be pretended that this obligation is not palpably broken if we carry out a measure like this which wipes away every vestige of republican government in ten States, and puts the life, property, liberty and honor of all the people in each of them under the domination of a single person clothed with unlimited authority. The Parliament of England, exercising the omnipotent power which it claimed, was accustomed to pass bills of attainder, that is to say, it would convict men of treason and other crimes by legislative enactment. The person accused had a hearing, sometimes a patient and fair one, but generally party prejudice prevailed instead of justice. It often became necessary for Parliament to acknowledge its error and reverse its own action. The fathers of our country determined that no such thing should occur here, they withheld the power from Congress, and thus forbade its exercise by that body, and they provided in the Constitution that no State should pass any bill of attainder. It is, therefore, impossible for any person in this country to be constitutionally convicted or punished for any crime by a legislative proceeding of any sort. Nevertheless here is a bill of attainder against nine millions of people at once. It is based upon an accusation so vague as to be scarcely intelligible, and found to be true upon no credible evidence. Not one of the nine millions was heard in his own defence. The representatives of the doomed parties were excluded from all participation in the trial. The conviction is to be followed by the most ignominious punishment ever inflicted upon large masses of men. It disfranchises them by hundreds of thousands, and degrades them all, even those who are admitted to be guiltless, from the rank of freemen to the condition of slaves.

The purpose and object of the bill, the general intent which pervades from beginning to end, is to change the entire structure and character of the State Governments, and to compel them by force to the adoption of organic laws and regulations which they are unwilling to adopt if left to themselves. The negroes have not asked for the privilege of voting; the vast majority of them have no idea what it means. This bill not only thrusts it into their hands, but compels them as well as the whites to use it in a particular way. If they do not form a Constitution with prescribed articles in it, and afterwards elect a Legislature which will act upon certain measures in a prescribed way, neither blacks nor whites can be relieved from the slavery which the bill imposes upon them.

Without pausing here to consider the policy or impolicy of Africanizing the Southern part of our territory, I would simply ask the attention of Congress to that manifest, well-known and universally-acknowledged rule of constitutional law which declares that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction, authority or power to regulate such subjects for any State. To force the right of suffrage out of the hands of the white people and into the hands of the negroes, is an arbitrary violation of this principle. This bill imposes martial law at once, and its operations will begin so soon as the General and his troops can be put in place. The dread alternative between its harsh rule and compliance with the terms of this measure is not suspended, nor are the people afforded any time for free deliberation. The bill says to them, take martial law first, then deliberate; and when they have done all that this measure requires them to do, other conditions and contingencies over which they have no control, yet remain to be fulfilled before they can be relieved from martial law. Another Congress must first approve the Constitutions made in conformity with the will of this Congress, and must declare these States entitled to representation in both Houses. The whole question then remains open and unsettled, and must again occupy the attention of Congress; and in the meantime the agitation which now prevails will continue to disturb all portions of the people.

The bill also denies the legality of the Governments of ten of the States which participated in the ratification of the Amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing Slavery forever within the jurisdiction of the United States, and practically excludes them from the Union. If this assumption of the bill be correct, their concurrence cannot be considered as having been legally given, and the important fact is made to appear, that the consent of three-fourths of the States, the requisite number, has not been constitutionally obtained to the ratification of that amendment, thus leaving the question of Slavery where it stood before the amendment was officially declared to have become a part of the Constitution.

That the measure proposed by this bill violates the Constitution in the particulars mentioned, and in many ways which I forbear to enumerate, is too clear to admit of the least doubt. It only remains to consider whether the injunctions of the instrument ought to be obeyed or not. I think they ought to be obeyed, for reasons which I will proceed to give as briefly as possible: In the first place, it is the only system of free Government which we can hope to have as a nation; when it ceases to be the rule of our conduct, we may perhaps take our choice between complete anarchy, a consolidated despotism, and a total dissolution of the Union; but national liberty, regulated by law, will have passed beyond our reach. It is the best form of Government the world ever saw. No other is, or can be so well adapted to the genius, habits or wants of the American people, combining the strength of the great Empire with the unspeakable blessings of local self-governments, having a central power to defend the general interests and recognizing the authority of the States as the guardians of industrial rights. It is the sheet-anchor of our safety abroad and our peace at home. It was ordained to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." These great ends have been attained heretofore, and will be again by faithful obedience to it, but they are certain to be lost if we treat with disregard its sacred obligations. It was to punish the gross crime of defying the Constitution and to vindicate its supreme authority that we carried on a bloody war of four years duration. Shall we now acknowledge that we sacrificed a million of lives and expended billions of treasure to enforce a Constitution which is not worthy of respect and preservation? Those who advocated the right of secession alleged in their own justification that we had no regard for law, and that their rights of property, life and liberty would not be safe under the Constitution as administered by us. If we now verify their assertion, we prove that they were in truth and in fact fighting for their liberty, and instead of branding their leaders with the dishonoring name of traitors against a righteous and legal Government, we elevate them in history to the rank of self-sacrificing patriots, consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side of WASHINGTON, HAMPDEN and SYDNEY. No, let us leave them to the infamy they deserve, punish them as they should be punished, according to law, and take upon ourselves no share of the odium which they should bear alone. It is a part of our public history which can never be forgotten, that both Houses of Congress in July, 1861, declared, in the form of a solemn resolution, that the war was and should be carried on for no purpose of subjugation, but solely to enforce the Constitution and laws, and that when this was yielded by the parties in rebellion, the contest should cease, with the Constitutional Rights of the States and of individuals unimpaired. This resolution was adopted and sent forth to the world unanimously by the Senate, and with only two dissenting voices in the House. It was accepted by the friends of the Union in the South as well as in the North, as expressing honestly and truly the object of the war. On the faith of it many thousands of persons in both sections gave their lives and their fortunes to the cause. To repudiate it now by refusing to the States, and to the individuals within them, the rights which the Constitution and laws of the Union would secure to them is a breach of our plighted honor for which I can imagine no excuse, and to which I cannot voluntarily become a party.

The evils which spring from the unsettled state of our Government will be acknowledged by all. Commercial intercourse is impeded; capital is in constant peril; public securities fluctuate in value; peace itself is not secure, and the sense of moral and political duty is impaired. To avert these calamities from the country it is imperatively required that we should immediately decide upon some course of administration which can be steadfastly adhered to. I am thoroughly convinced that any settlement or compromise, or plan of action which is inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution will not only be unavailing but mischievous—that it will but multiply the present evils instead of removing them. The Constitution, in its whole integrity and vigor throughout the length and breadth of the land, is the best of all compromises. Besides, our duty does not, in my judgment, leave us a choice between that and any other. I believe that it contains the remedy that is so much needed, and that if the coördinate branches of the Government would unite upon its provisions, they would be found broad enough and strong enough to sustain, in time of peace, the nation which they bore safely through the ordeal of a protracted civil war. Among the most sacred guarantees of that instrument are those which declare that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate. Each House is made the judge of the election, return, and qualifications of its own members, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Thus, as heretofore urged, in the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may be at once admitted or rejected, or should there be any question of his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate Committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House, of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for a want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union; and is it not far better that the work of restoration should be accomplished by simple compliance with the plain requirements of the Constitution, than by a recourse to measures which, in effect, destroy the States and threaten the subversion of the General Government?

All that is necessary to settle this simple but important question, without further agitation or delay, is a willingness on the part of all to sustain the Constitution and carry its provisions into practical operation. If to-morrow either branch of Congress would declare that, upon the presentation of their credentials, members constitutionally elected and loyal to the General Government would be admitted to seats in Congress, while all others would be excluded and their places remain vacant until the selection by the people of loyal and qualified persons, and if, at the same time, assurance were given that this policy would be continued until all the States were represented in Congress, it would send a thrill of joy throughout the entire land, as indicating the inauguration of a system which must speedily bring tranquility to the public mind. While we are legislating upon subjects which are of great importance to the whole people, and which must affect all parts of the country, not only during the life of the present generation, but for ages to come, we should remember that all men are entitled at least to a hearing in the councils which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children. At present ten States are denied representation, and when the Fortieth Congress assembles, on the fourth day of the present month, sixteen States will be without a voice in the House of Representatives. This grave fact, with the important questions before us, should induce us to pause in a course of legislation which, looking solely to the attainment of political ends, fails to consider the rights it transgresses, the law which it violates, or the institutions which it imperils.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

The President's Veto of the Tenure of Office Bill.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have carefully examined the bill "to Regulate the Tenure of Certain Civil Officers. The material portion of the bill is contained in the first section, and is of the effect following, namely: "That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is, and shall be, entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and duly qualified; and that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." These provisions are qualified by a reservation in the fourth section, "that nothing contained in the bill shall be construed to extend the term of any office, the duration of which is limited by law."

In effect the bill provides that the President shall not remove from their places any of the civil officers whose terms of service are not limited by law without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. The bill, in this respect, conflicts, in my judgment, with the Constitution of the United States. The question, as Congress is well aware, is by no means a new one. That the power of removal is constitutionally vested in the President of the United States is a principle which has been not more distinctly declared by judicial authority and judicial commentators than it has been uniformly practiced upon by the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government. The question arose in the House of Representatives so early as the 16th of June, 1789, on the bill for establishing an executive department, denominated "The Department of Foreign Affairs." The first clause of the bill, after recapitulating the functions of the officer and defining his abilities, had these words: "To be removable from office by the President of the United States." It was moved to strike out these words and the motion was sustained with great ability and vigor. It was insisted that the President could not constitutionally exercise the power of removal exclusive of the Senate, that the Federalist so interpreted the Constitution when arguing for its adoption by the several States. That the Constitution had nowhere given the President power of removal either expressly or by strong implication, but on the contrary, had distinctly provided for removal from office by impeachment only. A construction which denied the power of removal by the President was further maintained by arguments drawn from the danger of the abuse of the power, from the supposed tendency of an exposure of public officers to capricious removal. To impair the efficiency of the civil service from the alleged injustice and hardship of displacing incumbents dependent upon their official stations, without sufficient consideration, from a supposed want of responsibility on the part of the President, and from an imagined defect of guarantees, against which a vicious President might incline to abuse the power. On the other hand, an exclusive power of removal by the President was defended as a true exposition of the text of the Constitution. It was maintained that there are certain causes for which persons ought to be removed from office without being guilty of treason, bribery or malfeasance, and that the nature of things demands that it should be so. Suppose (it was said) that a man becomes insane by the visitation of God, and is likely to ruin our affairs, are the hands of the Government to be confined from warding off the evil? Suppose a person in office not possessing the talents he was judged to have at the time of the appointment, is the error not to be corrected? Suppose he acquires vicious habits and incurable indolence, or total neglect of the duties of his office which shall work mischief to the public welfare, is there no way to arrest the threatened danger? Suppose he became odious and unpopular by reason of the measures he pursues, and this he may do without committing any positive offence against the law, must he preserve his office despite the popular will? Suppose him grasping for his own aggrandizement and the elevation of his connections by every means short of the treason defined by the Constitution, hurrying your affairs to the principle of destruction, endangering your domestic tranquillity, plundering you of the means of defence, alienating the affections of your allies, and promoting the spirit of discord. Must not the tardy, tedious, desultory road, by way of impeachment, be traveled to overtake the man who, basely confining himself within the letter of the law is employed in drawing off the vital principle of the Government? The nature of things—the great objects of society—the express objects of the Constitution itself—require that this thing should be otherwise. To unite the Senate with the President in the exercise of the power, it was said, would involve us in the most serious difficulty. Suppose discovery of any of those events should take place when the Senate is not in session, how is the remedy to be applied? The evil could be avoided in no other way than by the Senate sitting always.

In regard to the danger of the power being abused, if exercised by one man, it was said, that the danger is as great with respect to the Senate, who are assembled from various parts of the Continent, with different impressions and opinions, that such a body is more likely to misuse the power of removal than the man whom the united voice of America calls to the Presidential chair. As the nature of the Government requires the power of removal, it was maintained that it should be exercised in this way by the hand capable of exerting itself with effect, and the power must be conferred on the President by the Constitution as the executive officer of the Government. Mr. MADISON, whose adverse opinion in the *Federalist* had been relied upon by those who denied the exclusive power, now participated in the debate. He declared that he had reviewed his former opinions, and he summed up the whole case as follows: The Constitution affirms that the executive power is vested in the President. Are there exceptions to this proposition? Yes; there are. The Constitution says that in appointing to office the Senate shall be associated with the President unless in the case of inferior officers, when the law shall otherwise direct. Have we (that is, Congress,) a right to extend this exception? I believe not. If the Constitution has invested all executive power in the President, I venture to assert that the Legislature has no right to diminish or modify his executive authority. The question now resolves itself into this: Is the power of displacing, an executive power? Whatever is in the executive, it is in the power of appointing, overseeing and controlling those who execute the laws. If the Constitution had not qualified the power of the President in appointing to office by associating the Senate with him in that business, would it not be clear that he would have the right by virtue of his executive power, to make such appointment. Should we be authorized in defence of that clause in the Constitution, "The executive power shall be vested in the President, to unite the Senate with the President in the appointments to office?" I conceive not; if it is admitted that we should not be authorized to do this, I think it may be disputed whether we have a right to associate them in removing persons from office, the one power being as much of an executive nature as the other, and the first one is authorized by being accepted, out of the general rule established by the Constitution, in these words: "The executive power shall be vested in the President." The question, thus ably and exhaustively argued, was decided by the House of Representatives by a vote of 34 to 20, in favor of the principle that the executive power of removal is vested, by the Constitution, in the Executive and in the Senate, by the casting vote of the Vice-President. The question has often been raised in subsequent times of high excitement, and the practice of the Government has nevertheless conformed in all cases to the decision thus early made. The question was revived during the administration of President JACKSON, who made, as is well recollected, a very large number of removals, which were made an occasion of a close and rigorous scrutiny and remonstrance. The subject was long and earnestly debated in the Senate, and the early construction of the Constitution was nevertheless freely accepted as binding and conclusive upon Congress. The question came again before the Supreme Court of the United States, in January, 1839, *ex-parte* HENNEN. It was declared by the Court on that occasion that the power of removal from office was a subject much disputed, and upon which a great diversity of opinion was entertained in the early history of the Government.

This related however to the power of the President to remove officers appointed with the concurrence of the Senate, and the great question was whether the removal was to be by the President alone or with the concurrence of the Senate, both constituting the appointing power. No one denied the power of the President and Senate jointly to remove where the tenure of the office was not fixed by the Constitution, which was a full recognition of the principle that the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment, but it was very early adopted as a practical construction of the Constitution that this power was vested in the President alone, and such would appear to have been the legislative construction of the Constitution, for in the organization of the three great Departments of State, War and Treasury, in the year 1789, provision was made of the appointment of a subordinate officer by the head of the Department who should have charge of the records, books and papers appertaining to the office when the head of the Department should be removed from office by the President of the United States. When the Navy Department was established, in the year 1798, provision was made for the charge and custody of the books, records and documents of the Department in case of vacancy in the office of Secretary by removal, or otherwise. It is not here said, "By removal of the President," as it is done with respect to the other Departments, yet there can be no doubt that he holds his office with the same tenure as the other Secretaries, and is removable by the President. The change of phraseology arose probably from its having become the settled and well understood construction of the Constitution that the power of removal was vested in the President alone in such cases, although the appointment of the officer is by the President and Senate. (13th Peters, page 139.) Our most distinguished and accepted commentators upon the Constitution concur in the construction thus early given by Congress and thus sanctioned by the Supreme Court. After a full analysis of the Congressional debate to which I have referred, Mr. Justice STORY comes to this conclusion. After a most animated discussion the vote finally taken in the House of Representatives was affirmative of the power of removal in the President without any coöperation of the Senate, by the vote of 34 members against 20. In the Senate the clause in the bill affirming the power was carried by the casting vote of the President. That the final decision of the question so made was greatly influenced by the exalted character of the President then in office, was asserted at the time, and has always been believed, yet the doctrine was opposed, as well as supported by the highest legal talent and patriotism of the country. The public have acquiesced in this decision, and it constitutes, perhaps, the most extraordinary case in the history of the Government of a power conferred by implication on the Executive by a bare majority of Congress, which has not been questioned on many other occasions. The commentator adds: "Nor is this general acquiescence and silence without a satisfactory explanation." Chancellor KENT's remarks on the subject are as follows: "On the first organization of the Government, it was made a question whether the power of removal in case of officers appointed to hold at pleasure, reside nowhere but in the body that appointed; and, of course, whether the consent of the Senate was not requisite to removal. This was the construction given to the Constitution while it was pending for ratification before the State Conventions by the author of the *Federalist*. But the construction which was given to the Constitution by Congress, after great consideration and discussion, was different.

The words of the act establishing the Treasury-Department are "and whenever the same shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy in the office, the Assistant shall act." This amounted to a legislative construction of the Constitution and it has ever since been acquiesced in and acted upon as a decisive authority in the case. It applies equally to every other officer of the Government appointed by the President whose term of duration is not specially declared. It is supported by the weighty reason that the subordinate officers in the Executive Department ought to be held at the pleasure of the head of the department, because he is invested generally with Executive authority, and the participation in that authority by the Senate was an exception to a general principle and ought to be taken strictly. The President is the great responsible officer for the execution of the law, and the power of removal was incidental to that duty, and might often be requisite to fulfill it. Thus has the important question presented by this bill been settled. In the language of the late DANIEL WEBSTER, who, while dissenting from it, admitted that it was settled by construction, settled by the practice of the Government, and settled by statute. The events of the last war furnished a practical confirmation of the wisdom of the Constitution, as it has hitherto been maintained in many of its parts, including that which is now under consideration. When the war broke out, rebel enemies, traitors, abettors and sympathizers were found in every department of the Government, as well in the civil service as in the land and naval military service. They were found in Congress, and among the keepers of the Capitol; in foreign missions, in each and all of the Executive Departments, in the judicial service, in the Post-office and among the agents for conducting Indian affairs. As upon probable suspicion, they were promptly displaced by my predecessor, so far as they held their offices under Executive authority, and their duties confided to new and loyal successors. No complaints against that power, or doubts of its wisdom, were entertained in any quarter. I sincerely trust and believe that no such civil war is likely to occur again. I cannot doubt, however, that in whatever form and on whatever occasion sedition can raise an effort to hinder or defeat the legitimate action of this Government, whether by preventing the collection of revenues or disturbing the public peace, or seperating the States, or betraying the country to a foreign enemy, the power of removal from office by the Executive as it has heretofore existed and been practiced, will be found indispensable under these circumstances as a depository of the Executive authority of the nation. I don't feel at liberty to unite with Congress in reversing it by giving my approval to the bill. At the early day when this question was settled, and indeed at the several periods when it has subsequently been agitated, the success of the Constitution of the United States, as a new and peculiar system of free representative government, was held doubtful in other countries, and was even a subject of patriotic apprehension among the American people themselves.

A trial of nearly 80 years through the vicissitudes of foreign conflicts and of civil war is confidently regarded as having extinguished all such doubts and apprehensions for the future. During that eighty years the people of the United States have enjoyed a measure of security, peace, prosperity and happiness never surpassed by any nation. It cannot be doubted that the triumphant success of the Constitution is due to the wonderful wisdom with which the functions of the Government were distributed between the three different departments, the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial, and to the fidelity with which each has confined itself or been confined by the general voice of the nation within its peculiar and proper sphere. While a just, proper and watchful jealousy of executive power constantly prevails as it ought ever to prevail, yet it is equally true that an efficient Executive, capable in the language of the oath prescribed to the President of executing the laws, and within the sphere of Executive action of preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution of the United States is an indispensable security for tranquility at home and peace, honor and safety abroad. Governments have been erected in many countries upon our model. If one or many of them have thus far failed in fully securing to their people the benefits which we have derived from our system, it may be confidently asserted that their misfortune has resulted from their unfortunate failure to maintain the integrity of each of the three great departments, while preserving harmony among them all. Having at an early period accepted the Constitution in regard to the Executive office in the sense in which it was interpreted, with the concurrence of its founders, I have found no sufficient grounds in the arguments now opposed to that construction or in any assumed necessity of the times for changing those opinions. I return the bill to the Senate, in which house it originated, for the further consideration of Congress, which the Constitution prescribes. In so much as the several parts of the bill which I have not considered are matter chiefly of details, and are based altogether upon the theory of the Constitution, from which I am obliged to dissent, I have not thought it necessary to examine them with a view to make them an occasion of distinct and special objections. Experience, I think, has shown that it is the easiest, as it is also the most attractive, of studies to frame constitutions for the self-government of free States and nations; but I think experience has equally shown that it is the most difficult of all political labors to preserve and maintain such free constitutions of self-government when once happily established; I know no other way in which they can be preserved and maintained except by a constant adherence to them through the various vicissitudes of national existence with such adaptation as may become necessary, always to be effected however through the agencies and in the forms prescribed in the original Constitutions themselves. Whenever administration fails or seems to fail in securing any of the great ends for which Republican government is established, the proper course seems to be to renew the original spirit and forms of the Constitution itself.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

THE IRON-CLAD DUNDERBERG.

Mr. GRIMES called up a bill for the relief of Mr. WM. H. WEBB, constructor of the iron-clad *Dunderberg*.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, for the purpose, he said, of clearing the docket of certain nominations about which there was no contest. The motion was not agreed to.

THE DUNDERBERG.

The bill named by Mr. GRIMES was taken up. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to release all claims of the Government upon the *Dunderberg* upon his refunding all money advanced to him on the contract. The bill was passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in amendments.

RIGHTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Conference Committee on the bill declaring and fixing the rights of volunteers in the army of the United States, made a report, which was agreed to.

As agreed to, this bill provides that in enumerating the time served by officers of the regular army appointed from the volunteer service, the length of their service as volunteers shall be counted the same as if it had been in the regular service for all purposes of promotion, increased pay and additional rations, which accrue from length of service.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN MEXICO.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely on the resolution to protect the rights of American citizens in Mexico. Also, on a resolution to protect the claims of American citizens who have invested in Mexican loans.

COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Military Committee was discharged from further consideration of a number of bills, joint resolutions, &c., most of which had been acted upon in other bills.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to establish a postal telegraph system in the United States. In making the motion Mr. CONNESS said the subject was a very important one, and worthy of more consideration than the committee had been able to bestow upon it this session. He hoped it would be taken up at some future time and favorably acted on.

POST ROUTES ESTABLISHED.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY the bill establishing certain post routes in the States and Territories was taken up, considered and passed.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment declaring the bridge built by the North Missouri Railroad across the Missouri River at St. Charles a post route, and a legal structure, but subsequently by request, withdrew it at the request of Senators who objected to incumbering the post route bill with such a proposition.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt Bill, asked leave to make a report; but Mr. SHERMAN objected on the ground that it would lead to debate.

Mr. POLAND did not think there would be any debate on the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. LANE said he intended to debate it.

Mr. POLAND then moved to postpone the special order, which was the Tariff Bill, for the purpose of considering the Bankrupt Bill.

The motion was disagreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Davis, Edmunds, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Norton, Nye, Poland, Ramsay, Saulsbury, Stewart, Sumner—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nesmith, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson—21.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill was then taken up, Mr. SHERMAN

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TO H. W. L.,

ON HIS BIRTHDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1867.

I need not praise the sweetness of his song,
Where limpid verse to limpid verse succeeds
Smooth as our Charles, when, fearing lest he wrong
The new-moon's mirrored skiff, he slides along,
Full without noise, and whispers in his reeds.

With loving breath of all the winds his name
Is blown about the world, but to his friends
A sweeter secret hides behind his fame,
And love steals shyly through the loud acclaim
To murmur a *God bless you!* and there ends.

As I muse backward up the chequered years
Wherein so much was given, so much was lost,
Blessings in both kinds, such as cheapen tears,—
But hush! this is not for profaner ears;
Let them drink molten pearls, nor dream the cost.

Some suck up poison from a sorrow's core
As nought but nightshade grew upon earth's ground;
Love turned all his to heart's-ease, and the more
Fate tried his bastions, she but found a door
Leading to sweeter manhood and more sound.

Even as a windwaved fountain's swaying shade
Seems of mixed race, a gray wraith shot with sun,
So through his trial faith translucent shone
Till darkness, half disnatured so, betrayed
A heart of sunshine that would fain o'er-run.

Surely if skill in song the shears may stay
And of its purpose cheat the charmed abyss,
If our poor life be lengthened by a lay,
He shall not go, although his presence may,
And the next age in praise shall double this.

Long days be his and each as lusty sweet
As gracious natures find his song to be;
May Age steal on with softly-cadenced feet
Falling in music, as for him were meet
Whose choicest verse is not so rare as he!

—James Russell Lowell.

THE BYRON FAMILY.

Lord Byron, [after his acquittal by the House of Lords on the charge of murdering Mr. Chaworth in a duel,] it is certain, left Westminster Hall with the brand of Cain upon his forehead. A mysterious and indelible stain was on his escutcheon. The "macaroni" and the world of fashion somehow shunned him, a whisper of suspicion followed him wherever he went; a suspicion that could not be resolved into words of foul play and unfair advantage. The peers had acquitted him; the world regarded him as condemned, and tacitly treated him as a criminal. He retired into Nottinghamshire, and became a sullen, gloomy, morose man. His passions grew more inveterate; he changed into a half-crazed, revengeful, brooding misanthrope; a wicked Timon of Athens. No stories about "the wicked lord" were thought too wild and monstrous. He always went armed, as if dreading secret enemies.

On one occasion, he is said in a rage to have thrown his wife into the lake in front of the abbey, from which she was rescued by the gardener; who then thrashed her savage husband. Another time, he is said to have shot his coachman for disobeying orders, and to have thrown the bleeding body into the coach where Lady Byron was seated, and driven her home himself. Once, when his neighbor, Admiral Sir Borlase Warren, one of his old naval friends, came to dine with him, pistols are said to have been placed on the table beside the knives and forks, as parts of the regular table furniture, and as likely to be needed. These stories, are, of course, mere country people's exaggerations of petty acts of passion; but they show how much the proud, wicked lord was dreaded and hated by the villagers round the forest. This at least is certain—that the wayward, unhappy man separated from his wife, drove away nearly all his servants, and created a mournful solitude around himself.

Enraged at the marriage of his son and heir, who died young, he let the abbey fall into ruin, cut down all the family oaks to pay his debts, and sold the valuable mineral property in Rochdale. He had been, in youth, a lieutenant under Admiral Bolchen. His only amusement, in age, consisted in sham-fights on the lake, between two "baby forts" he had built on the shore, and a little vessel he had brought on wheels from some port on the eastern coast. Heedless of what might happen after his death, and unable to cut off the entail, he never mentioned his grand-nephew but as "the little boy who lived at Aberdeen."

At war with the human race, the wicked lord, in "austere and savage seclusion," took refuge in the love of animals. He tamed an immense number of crickets, whom he allowed to crawl over him, and corrected, when too familiar, with a wisp of straw. When their patron and protector died, there is a tradition, according to Washington Irving, that they packed up, bag and baggage, and left the abbey together for "fresh fields and pastures new," flocking across the courts, corridors and cloisters in all directions.

The Byrons came in with the Conqueror, and stood well all through English history. One ancestor at Horeston Castle, in Derbyshire, was hostage for the Cœur de Lion's ransom; another fought by the side of Henry V. in France; a third rode at Bosworth against the fierce Crookback; a fourth was made Knight of the Bath at the ill-fated marriage of Henry the Eighth's brother, Prince Arthur; a fifth, "Sir John Byron the little, with the great beard," whose ghost still haunts the corridors of Newstead, was rewarded with Newstead at the dissolution and tearing to pieces of the monasteries. Sir Nicholas Byron defended Chester, and fought passionately at Edgehill. At the battle of Newbury there were seven cavalier brother Byrons fighting against the Puritan flag. Another Lord Byron was groom of the bedchamber to stupid Prince George of Denmark, and married three times—first, a daughter of the Earl of Bridgewater; second, a daughter of the Earl of Portland; third, a daughter of Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, from the last of whom the great poet was descended.

When the old lord died, in his miserable self-made solitude, in 1798, Newstead passed into the possession of the poet, then eleven years of age, living with his mother, in humble lodgings in Aberdeen. His father was the profligate and abandoned son of that brave old sailor, the brother of the duelist, "Foul Weather Jack," whose voyages and adventures are well known. The bad son had been discarded by his father. He then seduced the Marchioness of Carmarthen, was divorced from her, and broke her heart. He afterward married the poet's mother, Miss Gordon, whose fortune of £20,000 he squandered in two years, and then deserted her.

Tom Moore tells a simple but striking anecdote of the arrival of the short, fat, intemperate mother and the little lame boy, handsome and bright-eyed, at the Newstead toll-bar to take possession. Mrs. Byron, affecting ignorance, asked the toll-keeper's wife, to whom the seat among the woods belonged. She was answered that the owner of it, Lord Byron, had been some months dead.

"And who is the next heir?" asked the proud and happy mother.

"They say," replied the old woman, "that he is a little boy who lives at Aberdeen."

"And this is the bairn, bless him!" exclaimed the nurse, no longer able to keep the secret, and covering with kisses the young lord who was seated on her lap.

One of Byron's favorite haunts was "The Devil's Wood"—a gloomy grove of larches, planted by the wicked lord before the duel, and ornamented with leaden statues of fauns (called devils by the country people,) and dark green with mold. In his farewell visit to the grove, when he sold Newstead to Col. Wildman, his old Harrow school chum, he came here with his sister, and carved their joint names on an elm.

It was while home at Newstead for the Harrow vacation that the boy poet, then only fifteen, fell in love with Mary Chaworth, a beautiful girl of seventeen. Their trysting-place was a gate that joined the Newstead grounds to those of Annesley Hall. Mary's mother encouraged his visits; for the feud had ceased, the fatal bloodshed had been forgotten, and the marriage would have joined two noble estates. Soon after Byron returned to school, the girl (at an impressible age) fell in love with Mr. Musters, a young stalwart fox-hunter, whom she first saw, from the roof of the hall, dashing through the park at the head of all the riders; when Byron returned home she was engaged to him. They parted (it is told in that *chef-d'œuvre* of love-poems "The Dream") on a hill near Annesley, the last of a long promontory of upland that advances into the valley of Newstead, and close to a ring of trees that was long a landmark to Nottinghamshire; then, taking a long last look at Annesley, Byron spurred his horse homeward like a madman. That ring of trees Jack Musters afterward cut down in a jealous pet with his (as it was reported) ill-used wife.

Poor Mary Chadworth! her marriage was far from happy. Her rough hard-riding husband, the first gentleman huntsman of his day, (famous for his tremendous fight with Asheton Smith when at Eton,) was (Irving says) harsh and neglectful. He seldom came to Annesley, disliking the poetical immortality that Byron had conferred on his wife, and lived at a house near Nottingham. This was set on fire during a Luddite riot; Mrs. Musters, a delicate woman, escaping into the shrubbery on that cold wet night, half naked. Her fragile constitution never recovered this shock, and her mind ultimately gave way.

The bitterness of that early disappointment Byron never forgot. Long after his unhappy marriage, he wrote:

"My M. A. C., alas! Why do I say *my*? Our union would have healed feuds in which blood had been shed by our fathers; it would have joined lands broad and rich; it would have joined at least one heart, and two persons not ill matched in years; and—and—and—what has been the result?"—*From Every Saturday.*

A JEALOUS COUNT.

Outside the walls of Crema was the residence of an Italian Count M., who was said to have married the loveliest woman in all Lombardy, where beauty is by no means rare. According to report he was furiously jealous of his wife, and it was quite certain that they lived in the utmost seclusion. No gentlemen of any kind were admitted into the house, certainly no Austrian hussars were. The Countess never appeared at the opera, and very rarely at mass, and when there was closely shrouded. But two of our number had caught a glimpse of her eyes in the church from behind her vail, and the effect was overwhelming; and another had seen her at a great distance walking in the grounds, and declared that her graceful undulating figure was perfection. Some poor peasants, too, told the same tale, and nothing was lost in the narration, until we were half wild to behold this beauty, were it but for an instant, and formed many plots to bring it about, which, however, all ended in failures. At length we concocted a fresh scheme. We determined to ride out all together, and when near the house one of us was to make his horse rear over, and fall off the animal, and then lie on the ground as if senseless. The remainder were to consult together as though in trouble and perplexity, and then to take the injured man up, and carry him to the house, and demand some temporary assistance which one felt could hardly be refused, and take our chance for the rest. We selected the hour when, as we were told, the Count and his servants would be taking the mid-day siesta; and at the proper place the officer who had the duty assigned to him, fell off his horse with right good will, and lay on the road like a log of wood. We could hardly retain our gravity, but remembering that we might meanwhile be watched, we proceeded to do what we had previously rehearsed. Finding, in spite of our endeavors, that our comrade did not open his eyes, we lifted him up, and carried him slowly toward the chateau. He was a great heavy fellow, and certainly made no effort to lighten himself or our task, but lay so slack and limp that it was with great difficulty we could keep our hold on him, or prevent his sliopping through our hands on to the ground. We were admitted by a servant to whom we explained the affair. He preceded us up stairs, and we followed, bearing our freight in secret triumph, and taking care to step as noiselessly as possible. We deposited the injured man on a couch, and stood around in silence like so many mourners. He opened his eyes, (the servant had retired,) gave us one expressive glance and relapsed into insensibility. I remember the scene as if it were but yesterday. The *jalousies* were carefully closed to exclude the mid-day sun, which even at that season of the year had a certain power; but the windows were open, and admitted a delicious perfume of flowers, while the room was decorated with pictures, and hung with heavy tapestried curtains of some sombre color. I suppose the oldest among us had not seen three-and-twenty Summers, the youngest perhaps about seventeen; and while we were waiting in some embarrassment as to our next proceedings, the door opened noiselessly, and the Countess herself stood among us, followed by a major-domo bearing wine and other restoratives. The lady was perhaps a year or two older than any of us, and advanced quite with an air of protection and authority, but certainly a more radiantly lovely woman our eyes had never yet looked on. She was dressed in a white muslin gossamer kind of robe, and with her large lambent gleaming eyes and slight fragile figure, she seemed like a vision of brightness suddenly raised up among us. We hastily stated our case, and expressed our fears, omitting all mention of the one who most beset us—*i. e.*, the entrance of the Count—and then under her directions we busied ourselves in various ways about the injured man, taking especial precautions, as we did so, to keep our swords and spurs from clanking. I armed myself with a pair of scissors, but it was our fashion to wear our heads so closely shorn, that unless I snipped off my friend's moustaches there was little or nothing to do in that direction, so I laid them down again and waited. Animation was still suspended, and the major-domo rather officiously proposed to bleed from the arm. We did not dare to look at each other, or to negative the proposition, though we were uncertain how the invalid would stand the test. We felt that the eyes of the Countess were watching us curiously, and when I stole a glance I detected the expression of mirthful humor on her lips as she desired me to turn back his coat sleeve. He submitted with a stolid courage for which we felt really grateful, but just before the incision was actually made, the count entered hastily, and with a clouded brow. The countess instantly vanished. Thereupon, our comrade showed signs of returning vitality, and in a few minutes he was on his legs and able to walk down stairs leaning on my arm. We expressed our best acknowledgements to the count for his hospitality, lifted our friend into his saddle, and as soon as we were out of sight we set spurs to our horses and galloped to the barracks, every one of us, from the eldest to the youngest, madly in love with the Countess M——. We kept our own counsel, or thought we did; but the story somehow got abroad, and a few days afterward the Count left that part of the country, taking his wife with him, and the Chateau remained empty and desolate.—*An English Cadet in the Austrian Service.*

CONFUCIUS.

An important place must be granted to Confucius in any list of the illustrious lawgivers and exemplars of mankind. He also deserves mention among the great lonely men in the history of the world. At the age of three years he was deprived of his father, received public office at twenty, began his course as a teacher and reformer at twenty-two, and lost his mother at twenty-four. He is represented as weeping bitterly for his mother, and paying her every possible tribute. He was grieved by the cruelty and injustice of the rulers, and by the irreverence and viciousness of the people, and labored hard to teach both classes their duties as well by example as by precept. His moral purity, his learning and vigor, while drawing attention and disciples to him, also provoked the envy of rival teachers, and the distrust of the officials over him. He was dismissed from office; and, in disfavor, in private life continued his studies and labors for fifteen years—from his 35th to his 50th year. Then for five years he was restored to the confidence of his Sovereign. He at length lost his post as Minister of the Court in Loo, through the influence of some wantons who induced the ruler to violate and resent the austere precepts of the sage and abase him from his honors.

We catch impressive glimpses of his character in the sayings he has left. The Master said: "The superior man has dignified ease without pride; the mean man has pride without dignified ease." The Master said: "Some men of worth retire from the world because of disrespect and contradiction." In his 56th year the injured Confucius turned from the seat of his fond hopes and started upon his exile. As he went along he looked back on Loo with a melancholy heart, and gave vent to his feelings in these verses:

O, how is it, azure Heaven,
From my home I thus am driven;
Through the land my way to trace,
With no certain dwelling-place?
Dark, all dark the minds of men!
Worth comes vainly to their ken.
Hastens on my term of years;
Desolate, old age appears.

For thirteen weary years he wandered from Province to Province, using his faculties and his renown to the utmost, but lamenting the want of Court position and patronage to give his teachings more effect. Once he said: "If any of the Princes would employ me, in the course of twelve months I should have done something considerable." At another time he said: "Am I a butter gourd? Am I to be hung up out of the way of being eaten?" The world did not deal kindly with him; for in every Province which he visited he met disappointment; now suffering from poverty, now from desertedness, now from persecution. Once he pined so sorely for home and friends that he cried aloud: "Let me return, let me return." Again he is said to have been several days without anything to eat. While tarrying in Wei he was so annoyed by applications to solve petty questions and settle disputes that he exclaimed: "The bird chooses its tree, the tree does not chase the bird," and prepared to depart.

Just then came his recall to Loo. He was 69 years old. The remaining five years of his life he spent in peace; but not as he would have preferred. Denied any place of rank and authority, his counsels set at naught, he reluctantly turned away from his plan of tranquilizing and perfecting the State through the Sovereign and the law, and devoted himself to the slower moral accomplishment of the same end by completing and transmitting his literary works. Perhaps one may understand something of his disappointment in being obliged to abandon a legislative and executive mission for a purely didactic and moral one, from the following tribute paid to him during his life by Tsze-kung, one of his disciples. Tsze-kung said: "Were our master in the position of the Prince of State, he would plant the people, and forthwith they would be established; he would lead them on, and forthwith they would follow him; he would stimulate them and forthwith they would be harmonious; he would make them happy, and forthwith multitudes would resort to his dominions; while he lived, he would be glorious; when he died, he would be bitterly lamented."

Early one morning, it is said, he rose, and with his hands behind his back dragging his staff, moved about by his door, crooning: "The great mountain must crumble, the strong beam must break, and the wise man wither away like a plant. In all the Provinces of the Empire there arises not one intelligent Monarch who will make me his master. My time has come to die." He went to his couch and never left it again. He expired on the eleventh day of March, four hundred and seventy-eight years before the birth of Jesus. Legge, the best of his English biographers—from whose great work on the Chinese Classics the chief data for this sketch have been drawn—has painted the closing scene well, and moralized on it not unkindly, though, possibly, in a tone a little too professional and conventional.

If the end of the great sage of China, as he sank behind the cloud, was melancholy, it was not unimpressive. He had drank the bitterness of disappointed hopes: the great ones of the Empire had failed to accept his instructions. But his mind was magnanimous and his heart was serene. He was a lonely old man—parents, wife, child, friends, all gone—but this made the fatal message so much the more welcome. Without any expectation of a future life, uttering no prayer, betraying no fear, he approached the dark valley with the strength and peace of a well-ordered will wisely resigned to Heaven, beyond a doubt treasuring in his heart the assurance of having served his fellow-men in the highest spirit he knew and with the purest light he had.

For twenty-five centuries he has been as unreasonably venerated as he was unjustly neglected in his life. His name is on every lip throughout China, his person in every imagination. The thousands of his descendants are a titled and privileged class by themselves. The diffusion and intensity of the popular admiration and honor for him are wonderful. Countless temples are reared to him, millions of tablets inscribed to him. His authority is supreme. He is worshipped by the pupils of the schools, the Magistrates, the Emperor himself in full pomp. Would that a small share of this superfluity had solaced some of the lonesome hours he knew while yet alive!—*From Alger's "Genius of Solitude."*

AN IRISH WEDDING.

'Twas mesilf and me Biddy got married,
Saint Pathrick's day was a year;
Didn't Biddy look clane and look dacent,
And mesilf a spruce boy, niver fear.

The praist he hild open his fingers—
The ould rogue, 'twas a tirrible fee;
Be the powers, he laid it on nately
For jining me Biddy and me.

Sure we had in the frinds and the naybors;
The "craythur" wint merrily round;
And some of us lay on the binches,
And some of us fell on the ground.

'Tis mesilf who don't know how it happened,
But there was a mighty fine row;
The shillelaghs were whirling and flying;
Och, murther! I feel Connor's now.

We injied ourselves purty and dacent;
Sure we had an iligant faist;
'Twas mesilf and me Biddy they toasted,
And bad cess to the covetous praist.

'Twasn't him who should ax for a fee, thin,
From a couple so dacent and poor;
Sure we might have had lashins of whisky,
Till we all of us fell on the floor.

Bad luck, in the morning I wakened—
'Twas mesilf that felt dradfully ill;
Be Jabers, the bars on the windies
Tould me I was in a p'lice cill.

'Twas a beautiful piece of injiment;
They fined me and rated me twice;
But a weddin' don't come every mornin',
And sure it was *chape at the price.*

[*Belgravia for February.*

THE ESTERHAZY JEWELS.

These famous jewels, which for more than three-quarters of a century have, when worn by the Princes of the great house of Esterhazy, excited the admiration of the chief Courts of Europe, have at length come under the hammer of the auctioneer, and are to be no more worn, at least by men. There are few who have not heard traditionally of the surprising splendor and value of these gems; the jeweled boots, the diamond ornaments, and pearl suit of the Esterhazys have been almost as well known at our own and foreign Courts as the reigning Sovereign himself. The history of this passion for precious stones, which, in one branch of the Esterhazys, developed itself into almost a mania, may be very briefly told. Toward the close of the last century, Nicholas Prince Esterhazy attended the coronation of Francis II. as King of Hungary. On that occasion he was Captain of what may be termed the King's body guard—that is to say, he was at the head of a troop of twenty-four princes and nobles, only inferior to himself in rank and wealth. The first of the jeweled uniforms was made for this pageant. Every part of the equipment of an officer's dress which should have been of metal was made of pure brilliants of the finest water, and the effect, as may be imagined, was so dazzling, at a ceremony where all was meant to be display, that the prodigal Prince continued to increase his lavish ostentation in the same way till, as we have said, the jeweled suit of the Esterhazys became the talk of the Courts of Europe. As the feudal proprietor of nearly one-third of Hungary, the owner of thirty-three manors, and suzerain of seventeen lordships, he found little difficulty in gratifying his taste for precious stones; and indeed the family gems alone supplied enough to deck an Empress. These fashioned into the most extraordinary and almost priceless ornaments—these sewn over uniforms till the fabric was literally stiff and cumbrous with their weight—were worn by Prince Nicholas and Prince Paul at the coronation of Francis II., George IV., William IV. and Victoria, and at the coronation of both the last and present Emperors of Austria and Russia. The last Prince, Paul, died deeply indebted at the commencement of last year. His estates were, of course, entailed, but his private property—these jewels among the rest—passed into the hands of his creditors, and by them or their trustees have been sold to Mr. Boore, of London, where they are now on view previous to being broken up and sold separately at so much per carat, according to the value of the gems. Their arrival and intended sale in this country have created a sort of panic in the diamond market, where the prices have lately ruled extraordinarily high, and this sudden consignment of jewels, containing more than 50,000 brilliants—many of immense value, to say nothing of emeralds, rubies, topazes, and pearls—has, of course, had a certain effect upon present prices. The most conspicuous and the most valuable among all these splendid ornaments is the diamond aigrette or plume of diamonds, which in place of ordinary feathers Prince Nicholas used to wear in his hussar cap. This is said to be the largest diamond in the world. The plumes contain nearly 5,000 brilliants, which weigh in the aggregate a pound and a half. The height of the whole ornament is 16 inches, and its width 10 inches, every part being built up of clear set diamonds of the purest color. With this, round the hussar cap, is worn a loop and tassel of rows of pearls and brilliants, and the tassel and pendants contain some stones of great price. The diamond mounted sword and scabbard are in keeping with the head-dress, and are of brilliants of the rarest kind. The short belt, however, which is meant to hang from the shoulder to the waist, is, perhaps, the most valuable of all. It is a mere band of the finest diamonds and pearls, one stone at the top being estimated at the value of £20,000, and one at the bottom at £12,000. With these, among snuff-boxes and diamonds are shown the late Prince's orders. The gradual progress of the taste for jewelry can be easily traced in these latter. There are no less than six Orders of the Golden Fleece. The first is the ordinary Order, in itself sufficiently magnificent, but from this larger and more valuable ones have been successively made, till the fifth and sixth are probably of their kind unequaled by any jeweled orders in the world. The fifth is composed entirely of the largest and finest brilliants, with the fleece formed in yellow diamonds. The sixth jewel is of diamonds and emeralds, and contains what is said to be the best-formed and best-colored emerald of its size which is known to exist. In fact, this stone is considered matchless. With these are also the Orders of the Bath and St. Andrew, in diamonds. It is, however, in the pearl suit, as it is called, that the extravagant ostentation of the Princes is most strikingly and most conspicuously displayed. This is the full uniform of a General of Hungarian Hussars, and every part of its massive and singularly beautiful embroidery—jacket, pelisse and trousers—is formed entirely of costly pearls. The weight of this superb costume is such as would be cumbersome to men of ordinary strength, even for a short time. It is calculated that more than a peck of pearls, some of great beauty and value, have been used in the adornment of this suit alone. The exquisite patterns in which the gems are sewn on are almost more worthy of admiration than the pearls themselves. The collection is well worth seeing, not only for its extraordinary value and splendor, but as a still more extraordinary illustration of the lengths to which personal display can rise even among men when once the passion is indulged in.—*London Times.*

PORTER-HOUSE STEAKS.

The origin of the name of "porter-house steaks" took place about the year 1814, in the following manner: Martin Morrison was the proprietor of a long-established and well-kept "porter-house," located and known at that period at No. 327 Pearl-street, New-York, near the "old Walton House." We introduce him in 1803, where we find he opens a "porter-house" at No. 43 Cherry-street, which became a popular resort with many of the New-York pilots for his prepared hot meals at any hour, at their call, they being occasionally detained on shipboard until their vessels were safely moored.

The "porter-houses" in those days were not so devoted to tippling, dram-drinking, and the common nests for the loafing, or the manufacturing of politicians and corrupt officials as at the present day, but rather to accommodate the hungry and thirsty travelers, old and young bachelors, seamen and others, with a cold lunch after the English custom—"a pot of ale [or porter] and a bite of something." Some "porter-houses" prepared a hot meal of one or two dishes, among which was Morrison's, who must have been quite famous for his excellent broiled beefsteaks, which were universally called for at his place.

On one occasion (at the above period, 1814,) Morrison having had an unusual call for steaks, he had cooked his last steak, and, as fortune would have it for all future partakers of beefsteaks, an old favorite but a rough pilot made him a late visit, both hungry and thirsty, having been several hours without food. Not caring for the salt junk aboard the vessel which he had piloted in, he concluded to wait until he got on shore, that he might cast his anchor at Morrison's, where he could enjoy his "hot steak and mug of porter."

In his honest language the pilot gave his usual order. Morrison had nothing but his family dinner for the next day, which consisted of a sirloin roasting-piece, of which he offered to cut from if the old pilot would have it. "Yes, my hearty, anything—so long as it is a beefsteak—for I am as empty as a gull!" exclaimed the pilot. Morrison cut off a good-sized slice, had it dressed and served, which the pilot ravenously devoured, and turning to the host (who had been expecting a blast from the old tarpaulin, but who, to his astonishment, received the order:) "Messmate, another steak just like that—do you hear?" Having finished his steaks and the second mug of porter, the old pilot squared himself toward his host, loudly vociferating: "Look ye here, messmate, after this I want my steaks off the roasting-piece!—do ye hear that?—so mind your weather-eye, old boy!"

It was not long after this when the old pilot's companions insisted upon having these "small loin steaks" served to them. Morrison soon discovered that these steaks were more suitable in size to dish up for single individuals, and he ever after purchased the sirloin roasting-pieces, from which he cut off these small steaks as they were called for, the large sirloin steaks becoming less in demand.

Morrison's butcher—Thomas Gibbons—in the Fly Market, one morning put the question, after he (Morrison) had selected several sirloin pieces, "Why he had ceased purchasing the usual quantity of sirloin steaks?" Says Morrison, "I will tell you the reason. I cut off from the sirloin roasting-pieces a small steak which serves my pilots and single patrons best; but as it is now cold weather, I wish to have these roasting-pieces cut up as I shall direct every morning." After this, Morrison's sirloins were daily cut up by Mr. Gibbons, with his order to "cut steaks for the porter-house;" hence the sirloin was changed into "cut the porter-house steaks." Their appearance attracted the attention of other butchers and keepers of porter-houses, who admired their appearance and convenient size; in a few years their name and character became quite common to the butchers of the Fly Market, from which the name has spread to the several principal cities of the United States, and I doubt not that the name, *porter-house steak*, has reached across the Atlantic.—*From the Market Assistant.*

A Romance of the Law Courts.—Some twenty years ago there lived at Bacton in Herefordshire, a banker, named Francis Hamp. He was a man of large property and strong passions. He died leaving many illegitimate children by many mothers, and by his will he devised estates worth £3,000 per annum to John Hamp, one of the illegitimate children, for life, then to his issue male; in default of which, to William, a brother of John Hamp. In 1849, on attaining his majority, John Hamp took possession of the Bacton estates. He, however, did not hold them long; riotous living and a few months of unsuccessful turf venture disposed of that which the old banker had taken years to realize. In 1852 a mortgagee was in possession of the estates, and in 1853 John Hamp was in gaol. During this time he was acquainted with a Mr. William Henry Turner. We scarcely know how to describe this gentleman. He may have had great virtues, but they certainly did not prosper. Unsuccessful on the turf, insolvent, bankrupt, he became the keeper of several public houses, and eventually was employed to detect the adultery of a lady, "and a very good berth, too," he deemed it. He married his father's barmaid, who had a sister, one Frances Palmer. This lady Mr. John Hamp wooed and won. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Hamp does not appear to have been a very happy one. She clung to the Turners, and he appears to have avoided and disliked them. The domestic arrangements require no notice until we arrive at the year 1861. At that time Mr. John Hamp was residing at Ross. Mrs. Hamp occupied a cottage at Shirley, some five miles from Birmingham. The Turners—father, mother and daughter—resided with her. On the 17th of January, 1862, a lady was seized with the pains of labor at the railway station at Birmingham. It was Mrs. John Hamp. She was removed to the house of a Mrs. Jeffries, and was there confined of a boy. In a month the mother was well; the boy remained with Mrs. Jeffries. Mrs. Hamp returned to Shirley, and seems to have taken little notice of her son. In October the child was christened, but the mother was not present. The sponsors were Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries and a friend. About this time a half-brother of John Hamp appears to have interfered to reconcile Mr. and Mrs. Hamp, and in February, 1863, an agreement was signed by which all past differences were to be forgotten, and they were to live together. Mrs. Hamp left Shirley and joined her husband in Herefordshire, and took her niece, Miss Turner, with her. As she quitted Shirley Horatio arrived there. In March, 1864, John Hamp died. Up to this time Horatio had never been seen in Herefordshire. John Hamp had given him no father's blessing, and no child's presence had solaced the dying man's bed—no member of Mr. Hamp's large family had ever heard of him. The dead man was buried and no sign made; but at the end of ten days the new heir was proclaimed, and Horatio Hamp—the boy of two years of age, and who was said to resemble John Hamp "about the hair and legs," arrived at Bacton. His mother held possession thereof for him, but the neighbors rose and dispossessed them. Is Horatio Hamp the son of John Hamp? If he be, he owns £3,000 per annum. If he be not, Wm. Hamp does; and the boy occupies the social position of Mr. William Henry Turner's nephew. Such is the issue the Court of Common Pleas is now determining. The cause was at its commencement interesting. It has become even to bystanders almost exciting. Those who listened to Mr. Coleridge's simple narrative of facts yesterday must have felt that never was a heir to £3,000 a year treated as was Horatio Hamp. The little boy stood on the table wondering why he was stared at by Court, counsel, and Jury. He will in a few days—probably on Wednesday next—be either rich or a beggar.—*Sunday Gazette.*

The Spanish Accent.—Great as the similarity may be in reading, the accent of the Spaniard makes him utterly incomprehensible to the bewildered Italian scholar; and the very likeness of some words increases the difficulty when he finds that, according to the pronunciation, a totally different meaning is attached to them. For instance, one of the English ladies, thinking to please the mistress of the house, made a little speech to her about the beauty and cleanliness of her kitchen, using the right word (*cocina*), but pronouncing it with the Italian accent. She saw directly she had committed a blunder, though Spanish civilty suppressed the laugh at her expense. She found afterwards that the word she had used, with the "ci" soft, meant a female pig. And this was only a specimen of mistakes hourly committed by those who adventured themself in this unknown tongue.—*Impressions of Spain, by Lady Herbert.*

Venice.—A recent letter from Venice in the Paris *Moniteur* says: "The arrival here of M. Depretis, Minister of Marine, has revived our dearest hopes. For Venice to recover her ancient military and commercial importance, it suffices to take a glance at a map in order to be struck with the advantages offered by our position; similar, as respects Trieste and Pola, to that occupied by the ports of Genoa and La Spezzia as respects Marseilles and Toulon. The vast lagoons formed by the retirement of the sea and the mouths of the Adige, Po, Brenta and Piave, communicate by internal canals with Treviso and Padua. They are sprinkled over with more than a hundred islets, the twenty-five largest of which are perfectly peopled and cultivated, and they are separated from the sea by the Lido, a long tongue of land sustained by the Murazzi, handsome and solid walls of marble. The Lido is provided with six entrances, those of Brondolo, Chioggia, Malamocco, St. André, St. Erasme, or of the Lido, and that of the Tre Porti, which leads to the inner port of Burano. These passages are defended by the forts San Felice, Caroman, San Pietro, Alboroni, Malamocco, San Andrea, San Erasmo, and a multitude of batteries, redoubts, têtes de pont, and other works. Unfortunately, these entrances often get choked up with sand, and large banks accumulate, so that it becomes quite necessary to sheer off as far as a mile and a half to get 30 feet of water. The Murazzi form the military zone with the west part of the city, in front of the terra firma, with Mestre, the bridge of the viaduct, and the fort commanding it. On the bank of the Lido, irregular soundings, varying from one to six fathoms, render the passage dangerous, although it is the shortest to arrive at the quays of Venince, built in 60 islets, and containing 110,000 inhabitants, 500 bridges, and 9,000 gondolas. Let us remember that in the 15th century she counted 14,000 vessels and 36,000 sailors. The best communication between the open sea and the lagoons is by the Malamocco, the tortuous canal which leads to the arsenal and the merchants' port, and is the only one that can admit large vessels drawing 16 feet of water. Let us add, however, that with the means now at the service of science, and the powerful steam drags, it would be easy to give to our passages and moorings all the necessary depth. From a document recently published by one of our engineers, M. Romano, it follows that there might be established a more direct canal, 27 feet deep, and more than 300 feet wide, and a new port dug out of the reach of sand-drifts; the whole for an expense of about 9,000,000f. The dimensions of the canal are not exaggerated if we wish to receive the transatlantic packets or large steamers bound for Egypt, or, lastly, the ships-of-the-line and first-class frigates of the royal Italian navy. The greater part of our arsenal is finished, as well as the docks of San Bartolommeo; but some careening basins and covered slips remain to be constructed. The protection of our establishments is insured by their interior position, and the facility of defending the passes, relatively narrow, by means of the enormous guns of modern artillery."

Visit to a Cistercian Nunnery in Spain.—Another charming expedition was made on the following day to Las Huelgas, the famous Cistercian nunnery, built in some gardens outside the town by Alonso VIII. and his wife Leonora, daughter of our King Henry II. When one of the ladies had asked the Cardinal for a note of introduction to the Abbess, he had replied, laughing: "I am afraid it would not be of much use to you. She certainly is not under my jurisdiction, and I am not sure whether she does not think I am under hers." No Lady Abbess certainly ever had more extraordinary privileges. She is a Princess Palatine—styled "By the grace of God"—and has feudal power over all the lands and villages round. She appoints her own priests and confessor, and has a hospital about a mile from the convent, nursed by the sisters, and entirely under her control. After some little delay at the porter's lodge, owing to their having come at the inconvenient hour of dinner, our party were ushered into the parlor, and there, behind a grille, saw a beautiful old lady, dressed in wimple and coif, exactly like a picture in the time of Chaucer. This was the redoubtable Lady Abbess. There are 27 choir nuns and 25 lay sisters in the convent, and they follow the rule of St. Bernard. The Abbess first showed them the Moorish standard, beautifully embroidered, taken at the battle of Las Navas de Toloso, in 1180. A curious old fresco representing this battle remains over the arch of the church. She then took them to the choir, which is very rich in carving, and contains the tombs of the founders, Alonso and Leonora, and also of a number of Infantas, whose royal bodies are placed in richly-carved Gothic sepulchres, resting on lions, on each side of the choir. In the church is a curious hammered iron gilt pulpit, in which St. Vincent de Ferrer preached. Here St. Ferdinand and Alonzo XI. knighted themselves, and here our own King Edward I. received the honor of knighthood at the hands of Alonso el Sabio. The church is a curious jumble of different dates of architecture; but there is a beautiful tower and doorway, some very interesting old monuments, and a fine double rose-window. The cloisters are very beautiful, with round-headed arches, grouped pillars, and Norman capitals. The Lady Abbess then ordered one of the priests of the convent to take her English visitors to see their hospital, called "Del Rey," the walk to which from the convent is through pleasant fields like English meadows. It is admirably managed and nursed by the nuns. Each patient has a bed in a recess, which makes, as it were, a little private room for each, and this is lined with "azulejos," or colored tiles, up to a certain height, giving that clean bright look which distinguishes the Spanish hospitals from all others. At the end of each ward was a little altar, where mass is daily performed for the sick.—*Impressions of Spain, by Lady Herbert.*

A Failing of Garrick's.—From a certain thrift in trifles, always odious to those who are themselves extravagant in trifles, but niggardly in large matters, he was certainly not free. But if he seemed to look after the pence, it was that he might give away pounds. The same feeling made him careless about small obligations—shillings, coach-hire, &c.—to other persons. This is a character quite intelligible. Macklin, after their quarrel, and with a disloyalty and meanness that is inconceivable, was indefatigable in propagating these stories; and Foote, the most selfish of convivialists, and whose answer to any one asking aid would most likely be a coarse jest, was an ardent *collaborateur*. Envy always enters a good deal into this feeling; and to the spendthrift the economy of an acquaintance is a standing reproach. Therefore, when it came to be the great Mr. Garrick, with his villa at Hampton, and his house, the best in Southampton-street; and his flourishing theatre, and his visits to the Duke of Devonshire and acquaintance with "swells"—then Mr. Macklin, out of work, reduced to strange shifts, was going about telling his idle stories of what he could recollect of the actor's less prosperous days. Even when he came to be an old man, and had long since graciously condoned all quarrels by accepting engagements from Mr. Garrick, and by taking benefits and having plays brought out—even then he could "mumble out" "Yes, Sir, in talk he was a very generous man, a humane man, and all that; but, by G—d, Sir, the very first ghost of a farthing he met with," &c. Or again. They often rode out together on the Richmond-road, and hailed at various houses. Very often, when the bill was brought, or when they found themselves at a turnpike, Mr. Garrick found "he had changed his breeches that morning;" or even pulled out a thirty-six shilling piece, which could not be changed. This accommodation was as surely forgotten, until one day Macklin asked him to pay up a debt, and then pulled out a slip of paper, in which all the little obligations were entered according to time and place. "All which, Sir," said Macklin, telling, amounted to between "thirty and forty shillings." Garrick was a little disconcerted, and took it for a joke; but the other insisted seriously on his claim, and was duly paid. From thirty to forty shillings! and this between a pair who had been living as brothers for months and years. Well might he be disconcerted at such elaborate "book-keeping" for such a trifle.—But the *fasti* of the green-room are full of such meannesses.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

The New Sect in India.—The Calcutta *Englishman* gives some particulars of an extraordinary secret society. "This new brotherhood are called *kokay* or *kirselee*, the former word meaning, we believe, a repeater or mumbler of prayers, and the latter, a religious devotee. The origin of the Society, which is now some four or five years old, is attributed to a carpenter, who resided in the neighborhood of Loodianah; but who, it appeared, came originally from Umritsur. The sect are said to be deists; and, unlike our High Church party, do not recognize idols, pictures, or any objects of material worship. We were in error in saying the other day that the Society is open to all the religions of Upper India; as Christians, Mahometans and Jews are not eligible for admission, which is confined to Sikhs and Hindoos of the lowest castes, for the most part, though some Khalsa Sikhs of family and position are among the members. From all that we can learn, the sect is founded on the creed and principles of the 'Goorboogrunth;' and the ceremony of admission is believed to consist in some oath of secrecy being administered, a drug or libation being also given, which is considered to seal the obligation. The members are also said to accept the condition of poverty, as *fakirs*; but we believe that this is not absolutely necessary to qualify for admission. It is further believed that this sect has at present no political significance or importance; but the members state that they will declare themselves, and, as we understand, show their flag, *nusheen*, when they have '*a lakh* of men.' The sect is now believed to number about 1,000 or 1,500 members, but its adherents are fast increasing, especially in the Puttiala territory, where, and in the Punjaub, its existence is well known and watched with considerable interest, of which, perhaps, it is also deserving elsewhere."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Hermit of Grub-street.—A strange instance of abandonment of the world for a solitary life is given in the history of Henry Welby, the Hermit of Grub-street, who died in 1636, at the age of 84. This example affords an eccentric illustration of one of those phases of human nature out of which the anchoretic life has sprung. When 40 years old Welby was assailed in a moment of anger by younger brother with a loaded pistol. It flashed in the pan. "Thinking of the danger he had escaped, he fell into many deep considerations, on the which he grounded an irrevocable resolution to live alone." He had wealth and position, and was of a social temper; but the shock he had undergone made him distrustful and meditative, not malignant nor wretched, and engendered in him a purpose of surprising tenacity. He had three chambers, one within another, prepared for his solitude; the first for his diet, the second for his lodging, the third for his study. While his food was set on the table by one of his servants he retired into his sleeping-room; and, while his bed was making, into his study; and so on, until all was clear. "There he set up his rest, and, in forty-four years, never upon any occasion issued out of those chambers till he was borne thence upon men's shoulders. Neither, in all that time, did any human being—save, on some rare necessity, his ancient maid-servant—look upon his face." Supplied with the best new books in various languages, he devoted himself unto prayers and reading. He inquired out objects of charity and sent them relief. He would spy from his chamber, by a private prospect into the street, any sick, lame or weak passing by, and send comforts and money to them. "His hair, by reason no barber came near him for the space of so many years, was so much overgrown at the time of his death, that he appeared rather like an eremite of the wilderness than an inhabitant of a city." The hermit-crab clings not more obstinately to his rook in the sunless corner of some ocean dell than this crabbed hermit clung to his seclusion in the roaring centre of London. Yet he hardly deserves to be called crabbed; since, timidly distrusting men, not hating them, he seems to have kept his goodness alive by holy thoughts and kind acts.—*Feom Alger's "Genius of Solitude."*

Pitt and Fox.—Pitt was ready with those retorts in conversation which are the marks of a quick and lively wit. Every one has heard of the Colonel of volunteers who repeatedly insisted as a condition of his offer of service, "Mind, we are not to go out of the country, Mr. Pitt? we are not to go out of the country?" "Except, I suppose," said the minister, coldly, "in the case of actual invasion." The Duchess of Gordon, upon her return to London, said to the minister, "Have you been talking as much nonsense as usual, Mr. Pitt?" "I am not sure about that," he replied, "but I think that since I last saw your grace I have not heard so much." A translation which Lord Harrowby repeated to me * * shows his command of the English language. Some one mentioned a sentence in the essay "De Oratore," attributed to Tacitus: "*Magna eloquentia, sicut flamma, materia alitur et motibus excitatur, et urendo clarescit.*" One of the company said it was untranslatable. "By no means," said Pitt, and at once proceeded: "It is of eloquence as of a flame; it requires matter to feed it, motion to excite it, and it brightens as it burns." The best way to test the merit of this translation is to compare it with that of Murphy: "The true spirit of eloquence, like an intense fire, is kept alive by fresh materials; every new commotion gives it vigor, and in proportion as it burns it expands and brightens to a purer flame." Here, indeed, is a flame which is quite buried under the heavy materials which Mr. Murphy has heaped upon it. In the mouth of Pitt the English language attained all the force and precision of which it is capable. It is said that Fox, in speaking of his oratory, observed: "I never want a word, but Mr. Pitt always has at command the right word." An instance may be given of this *curiosa felicitas*. When replying to a motion of Mr. Fox, which had been weakly seconded by Mr. Erskine, Pitt said: "The honorable and learned gentleman who seconded the honorable gentleman, *attenuating* the thread of his discourse," &c. In eloquence, as an orator, he was probably superior to his father, Lord Chatham; in wisdom, as a statesman, far inferior.—*Earl Russell's Life of Fox.*

How Trade was Made in 1668.—About this time, too, there was a William Wilson, who went from Flakefield to settle as a merchant in Glasgow, and there, as there were other Wilsons, to be known as William Flakefield. He had a son, William, whom he apprenticed to a weaver. But the lad, not quite liking the business, enlisted near 1670, in the Cameronians, and afterwards joined the famous regiment of Scots Guards in France. He lived some years abroad, until, having met with a blue and white check handkerchief, woven in Germany, a novelty in those days, it occurred to him that he would try and make others like it. Therefore, in 1700, he returned to Glasgow, and, improving upon his old apprenticeship, set about the work. "A few spindles of yarn fit for his purpose," says the old biographer, "was all at that time that William Flakefield could collect, the which was ill bleached, and the blue not very dark. They were, however, the best that could be found in Glasgow. About two dozen of pocket-handkerchiefs composed the first web. When the half was woven, he cut out the cloth and took it to the merchants. They were pleased with the novelty of the blue and white stripes, and especially with the delicate texture of the cloth, which was thin-set in comparison with the Hollands that they generally dealt in. The new adventurer asked no more for his web than the net price of the materials and the ordinary wages for his work. All he asked was readily paid him, and he went home rejoicing that his attempts were not unsuccessful. This dozen of handkerchiefs, the first of the kind ever made in Britain, was disposed of in a few days." Others were disposed of in abundance as quickly as they could be made. Merchants and weavers from all parts came to learn the trick, and many settled down in Glasgow to practice it with success. "The number of looms daily increased, so that Glasgow became famous for that branch of the linen trade. The checks were followed by the blunks, or linen cloth for printing, and to these," it was written in 1793, "is now added the muslin." William Flakefield should have an honorable place in the commercial history of Glasgow; but he was forgotten even in his lifetime. He died poor and unknown, after earning a meagre subsistence as a town drummer.—*"Old Glasgow Merchants," by H. R. Fox Bourne.*

The Peninsula of Sinai.—From our very childhood we have been taught to regard the Peninsula of Sinai as a hallowed land, yielding the palm of sanctity to Palestine alone. As the scene of the giving of the law; as the natural cradle selected by God for the development and growth of His chosen people into an independent nation; as the region to which the prophet Elijah directed his steps in his memorable flight from the cruel Jezebel; as the probable abode of the apostle St. Paul, when he withdrew to Arabia after his miraculous conversion; it is a land full of sacred associations. But apart from its great Biblical interest, it is in many other respects one of the most remarkable districts on the face of the earth. It is a country in the history of which geology must occupy a more than usually prominent position. Being essentially a desert region, yet at the same time almost entirely destitute of that mantle of sand which has enveloped and concealed the natural features of so large a portion of the African deserts, it owes its grandeur, no less than its barrenness, to the nature of the rocks of which it is composed. It is difficult for those who live in such a land as ours, which owes its charms to its luxuriant vegetation, to conceive how a country which is described as being almost entirely devoid of vegetation, can have any pretensions to beauty. Yet, apart from all its sacred associations, I know of no country which impresses itself more vividly upon the senses than the southern portion of the Peninsula of Sinai. "It combines the three grand features of earthly scenery—the sea, the desert and the mountains." The lack of vegetation is compensated for by the bright colors of its rocks, which, when lighted up by the rising or setting sun, produce an effect the beauty of which it is impossible to describe: the want of rivers and lakes is supplied by the frequent views of the deep blue sea, which present themselves from almost every point in the Sinaitic range; and the wild grandeur of the mountains, ever varying in form and structure, dispels the monotony which the absence of trees would otherwise beget.—*Popular Science Review.*

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States.

The following is the text of the very important Bankrupt Bill agreed upon by the Conference Committees, and adopted by each house of Congress. There is no doubt that the President will sign it, and it may be considered the law of the land:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several district courts of the United States be, and they hereby are, constituted courts of bankruptcy, and they shall have original jurisdiction in their respective districts in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy, and they are hereby authorized to hear and adjudicate upon the same according to the provisions of this act. The said courts shall be always open for the transaction of business under this act, and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred shall be exercised as well in vacation as in term time, and a Judge sitting at chambers shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority, as when sitting in court. And the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall extend to all cases and controversies arising between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors who shall claim any debt or demand under the bankruptcy; to the collection of all the assets of the bankrupt; to the ascertainment and liquidation of the liens and other specific claims thereon; to the adjustment of the various priorities and conflicting interests of all parties; and to the marshaling and disposition of the different funds and assets, so as to secure the rights of all parties and due distribution of the assets among all the creditors; and to all acts, matters, and things to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy, until the final distribution and settlement of the estate of the bankrupt, and the close of the proceedings in bankruptcy. The said courts shall have full authority to compel obedience to all orders and decrees passed by them in bankruptcy, by process of contempt and other remedial process, to the same extent that the circuit courts now have in any suit pending therein in equity. Said courts may sit for the transaction of business in bankruptcy at any place in the district, of which place, and the time of holding court, they shall have given notice, as well as at the places designated by law for holding such courts.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several circuit courts of the United States, within and for the districts where the proceedings in bankruptcy shall be pending, shall have a general superintendence and jurisdiction of all cases and questions arising under this act; and, except when special provision is otherwise made, may, upon bill, petition, or other proper process, of any party aggrieved, hear and determine the case as a Court of Equity. The powers and jurisdiction hereby granted may be exercised either by said Court, or by any Justice thereof, in term time or vacation. Said Circuit Courts shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of the same district, of all suits at law or in equity, which may or shall be brought by the assignee in bankruptcy against any person claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against such assignee, touching any property or rights of property of said bankrupt transferable to or vested in such assignee; but no suit at law or in equity shall in any case be maintainable by or against such assignee, or by or against any person claiming an adverse interest, touching the property and rights of property aforesaid, in any Court whatsoever, unless the same shall be brought within two years from the time the cause of action accrued, for or against such assignee. *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall revive a right of action barred at the time such assignee is appointed.

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW IN COURTS OF BANKRUPTCY.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Judges of the District Courts of the United States, within and for the several districts, to appoint in each Congressional District in said districts, upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, one or more registers in bankruptcy, to assist the Judge of the District Court in the performance of his duties under this act. No person shall be eligible to such appointment unless he be a counselor of said Court, or of some one of the Courts of Record of the State in which he resides. Before entering upon the duties of his office, every person so appointed a register in bankruptcy shall give a bond to the United States, with condition that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office, in a sum not less than $1,000, to be fixed by said Court, with sureties satisfactory to said Court, or to either of the said Justices thereof; and he shall, in open Court, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862, and also that he will not during his continuance in office be, directly or indirectly, interested in or benefited by the fees or emoluments arising from any suit or matter pending in bankruptcy, in either the District or Circuit Court in his district.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That every register in bankruptcy, so appointed and qualified, shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to make adjudication of bankruptcy, to receive the surrender of any bankrupt, to administer oaths in all proceedings before him, to hold and preside at meetings of creditors, to take proof of debts, to make all computations of dividends, and all orders of distribution, and to furnish the assignee with a certified copy of such orders, and of the schedules of creditors and assets filed in each case, to audit and pass accounts of assignees, to grant protection, to pass the last examination of any bankrupt in cases whenever the assignee or a creditor do not oppose, and to sit in chambers and dispatch there such part of the administrative business of the Court and such uncontested matters as shall be defined in general rules and orders, or as the District Judge shall in any particular matter direct; and he shall also make short memoranda of his proceedings in each case in which he shall act, in a docket to be kept by him for that purpose, and he shall forthwith, as the proceedings are taken, forward to the Clerk of the District Court a certified copy of said memoranda, which shall be entered by said clerk in the proper minute book to be kept in his office, and any Register of the Court may act for any other Register thereof: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section contained shall empower a Register to commit for contempt, or to hear a disputed adjudication, or any question of the allowance or suspension of an order of discharge; but in all matters where an issue of fact or of law is raised and contested by any party to the proceedings before him, it shall be his duty to cause the question or issue to be stated by the opposing parties in writing, and he shall adjourn the same into Court for decision by the Judge. No Register shall be of counsel or attorney, either in or out of Court, in any suit or matter pending in bankruptcy in either the Circuit or District Court of his district, or in an appeal therefrom; nor shall he be executor, administrator, guardian, commissioner, appraiser, divider, or assignee, of or upon any estate within the jurisdiction of either of said Courts of bankruptcy, nor be interested in the fees or emoluments arising from either of said trusts. The fees of said registers, as established by this act, and by the general rules and orders required to be framed under it, shall be paid to them by the parties for whom the services may be rendered in the course of proceedings authorized by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Judge of the District Court may direct a register to attend at any place within the district, for the purpose of hearing such voluntary applications under this act as may not be opposed, of attending any meeting of creditors, or receiving any proofs of debts, and, generally, for the prosecution of any bankruptcy or other proceedings under this act; and the traveling and incidental expenses of such Register, and of any clerk or other officer attending him, incurred in so acting, shall be settled by said Court in accordance with the rules prescribed under the tenth section of this act and paid out of the assets of the estate in respect of which such Register has so acted; or if there be no such assets, or if the assets shall be insufficient, then such expenses shall form a part of the costs in the case or cases in which the Register shall have acted in such journey, to be apportioned by the Judge; and such Register, so acting, shall have and exercise all powers, except the power of commitment, vested in the District Court for the summoning and examination of persons or witnesses, and for requiring the production of books, papers and documents: *Provided always,* That all depositions of persons and witnesses taken before said Register, and all acts done by him, shall be reduced to writing and be signed by him, and shall be filed in the Clerk's office as part of the proceedings. Such Register shall be subject to removal by the Judge of the District Court, and all vacancies occurring by such removal, or by resignation, change of residence, death or disability, shall be promptly filled by other fit persons, unless said Court shall deem the continuance of the particular office unnecessary.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any party shall, during the proceedings before a Register, be at liberty to take the opinion of the District Judge upon any point or matter arising in the course of such proceedings, or upon the result of such proceedings, which shall be stated by the Register in the shape of a short certificate to the Judge, who shall sign the same if he approve thereof; and such certificate, so signed, shall be binding on all the parties to the proceeding; but every such certificate may be discharged or varied by the Judge at chambers or in open Court. In any bankruptcy, or in any other proceedings within the jurisdiction of the Court under this act, the parties concerned, or submitting to such jurisdiction, may at any stage of the proceedings, by consent, state any question or questions in a special case for the opinion of the Court; and the judgment of the Court shall be final, unless it be agreed and stated in such special case that either party may appeal, if, in such case, an appeal is allowed by this act. The parties may also, if they think fit, agree, that upon the question or questions raised by such special case being finally decided, a sum of money, fixed by the parties, or to be ascertained by the Court, or in such manner as the Court may direct, or any property, or the amount of any disputed debt or claim, shall be paid, delivered or transferred by one of such parties to the other of them either with or without costs.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That parties and witnesses summoned before a Register shall be bound to attend in pursuance of such summons at the place and time designated therein, and shall be entitled to protection, and be liable to process of contempt in like manner as parties and witnesses are now liable thereto in case of default in attendance under any writ of subpœna; and all persons willfully and corruptly swearing or affirming falsely before a Register shall be liable to all the penalties, punishments and consequences of perjury. If any person examined before a register shall refuse or decline to answer, or to swear to or sign his examination when taken, the Register shall refer the matter to the Judge, who shall have power to order the person so acting to pay the costs thereby occasioned, if such person be compellable by law to answer such question or to sign such examination, and such person shall also be liable to be punished for contempt.

OF APPEALS AND PRACTICE.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That appeals may be taken from the District to the Circuit Courts in all cases in equity, and writs of error may be allowed to said Circuit Courts from said District Courts in cases at law under the jurisdiction created by this act when the debt or damages claimed amount to more than $500; and any supposed creditor, whose claim is wholly or in part rejected, or an assignee who is dissatisfied with the allowance of a claim, may appeal from the decision of the District Court to the Circuit Court for the same district; but no appeal shall be allowed in any case from the District to the Circuit Court unless it is claimed, and notice given thereof to the Clerk of the District Court, to be entered with the record of the proceedings, and also to the assignee or creditor, as the case may be, or to the defeated party in equity, within ten days after the entry of the decree or decision appealed from. The appeal shall be entered at the term of the Circuit Court which shall be first held within and for the district next after the expiration of ten days from the time of claiming the same. But if the appellant in writing waives his appeal before any decision thereon, proceedings may be had in the District Court as if no appeal had been taken, and no appeal shall be allowed unless the appellant at the time of claiming the same shall give bond in manner now required by law in cases of such appeals. No writ of error shall be allowed unless the party claiming it shall comply with the statutes regulating the granting of such writs.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That in cases arising under this act no appeal or writ of error shall be allowed in any case from the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, unless the matter in dispute in such case shall exceed $2,000.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, subject to the provisions of this act, shall frame general orders for the following purposes:

For regulating the practice and procedure of the District Courts in bankruptcy, and the several forms of petitions, orders, and other proceedings to be used in said Courts in all matters under this act.

For regulating the duties of the various officers of said Courts;

For regulating the fees payable, and the charges and costs to be allowed, except such as are established by this act or by law, with respect to all proceedings in bankruptcy before said Courts, not exceeding the rate of fees now allowed by law for similar services in other proceedings;

For regulating the practice and procedure upon appeals;

For regulating the filing, custody and inspection of records;

And generally for carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

After such general orders shall have been so framed, they, or any of them, may be rescinded or varied, and other general orders may be framed in manner aforesaid, and all such general orders so framed shall, from time to time, be reported to Congress, with such suggestions as said Justices may think proper.

VOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY—COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing debts provable under this act, exceeding the amount of $300, shall apply by petition, addressed to the Judge of the Judicial District in which such debtor has resided or carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing such petition, or for the longest period during such six months, setting forth his place of residence, his inability to pay all his debts in full, his willingness to surrender all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, and his desire to obtain the benefit of this act, and shall annex to his petition a schedule, verified by oath before the Court, or before a Register in bankruptcy, or before one of the Commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States, containing a full and true statement of all his debts, and, as far as possible, to whom due, with the place of residence of each creditor, if known to the debtor, and if not known, the fact to be so stated, and the sum due to such creditor; also the nature of each debt or demand, whether founded on written security, obligation, contract, or otherwise, and also the true cause and consideration of such indebtedness in each case, and the place where such indebtedness accrued, and a statement of any existing mortgage, pledge, lien, judgment or collateral, or other security given for the payment of the same; and shall also annex to his petition an accurate inventory, verified in like manner, of all his estate both real and personal, assignable under this act, describing the same, and stating where it is situated, and whether there are any, and if so, what incumbrances thereon, the filing of such petition shall be an act of bankruptcy, and such petitioner shall be adjudged a bankrupt. *Provided,* That all citizens of the United States petitioning to be declared bankrupt shall, on filing such petition, and before any proceedings thereon, take and subscribe an oath of allegiance and fidelity to the United States, which oath shall be filed and recorded with the proceedings in bankruptcy. And the Judge of the District Court, or, if there be no opposing party, any Register of said Court, to be designated by the Judge, shall forthwith, if he be satisfied that the debts due from the petitioner exceed $300, issue a warrant, to be signed by such Judge or Register, directed to the Marshal of said district, authorizing him forthwith, as messenger, to publish notices in such newspapers as the warrant specifies; to serve written or printed notice, by mail or personally, on all creditors upon the schedule filed with the debtor's petition, or whose names may be given to him, in addition, by the debtor, and to give such personal or other notice to any persons concerned as the warrant specifies, which notice shall state:

First—That a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of the debtor.

Second—That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such debtor to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law.

Third—That a meeting of the creditors of the debtor, giving the names, residences and amounts, so far as known, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at a time and place designated in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than ninety days after the issuing of the same.

OF ASSIGNMENTS AND ASSIGNEES.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That at the meeting, held in pursuance of the notice, one of the Registers of the Court shall preside, and the messenger shall make return of the warrant and of his doings thereon; and if it appears that the notice to the creditors has not been given as required in the warrant, the meeting shall forthwith be adjourned, and a new notice given as required. If the debtor dies after the issuing of the warrant, the proceedings may be continued and concluded in like manner as if he had lived.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the creditors shall, at the first meeting held after due notice from the messenger, in presence of a Register designated by the Court, choose one or more assignees of the estate of the debtor; the choice to be made by the greater part in value and in number of the creditors who have proved their debts. If no choice is made by the creditors at said meeting, the Judge, or, if there be no opposing interest, the Register, shall appoint one or more assignees. If an assignee, so chosen or appointed, fails within five days to express in writing his acceptance of the trust, the Judge or Register may fill the vacancy. All elections or appointments of assignees shall be subject to the approval of the Judge; and when in his judgment it is for any cause needful or expedient, he may appoint additional assignees, or order a new election. The Judge at any time may, and, upon the request in writing of any creditor who has proved his claim, shall, require the assignee to give good and sufficient bond to the United States, with a condition for the faithful performance and discharge of his duties; the bond shall be approved by the Judge or Register by his indorsement thereon, shall be filed with the record of the case, and inure to the benefit of all creditors proving their claims, and may be prosecuted in the name and for the benefit of the injured party. If the assignee fails to give the bond within such time as the Judge orders, not exceeding ten days after notice to him of such order, the Judge shall remove him and appoint another in his place.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as said assignee is appointed and qualified, the Judge, or, where there is no opposing interest, the Register, shall, by an instrument under his hand, assign and convey to the assignee all the estate, real and personal, of the bankrupt, with all his deeds, books, and papers relating thereto, and such assignment shall relate back to the commencement of said proceedings in bankruptcy, and thereupon, by operation of law, the title to all such property and estate, both real and personal, shall vest in said assignee, although the same is then attached on mesne process as the property of the debtor, and shall dissolve any such attachment made within four months next preceding the commencement of said proceedings: *Provided, however,* That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment, or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of Court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864: *Provided,* That the foregoing exception shall operate as a limitation upon the conveyance of the property of the bankrupt to his assignees, and in no case shall the property hereby excepted pass to the assignees, or the title of the bankrupt thereto be impaired or affected by any of the provisions of this act; and the determination of the assignee in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of the said Court. *And provided further,* That no mortgage of any vessel or of any other goods or chattels, made as security for any debt or debts, in good faith and for present considerations and otherwise valid, and duly recorded, pursuant to any statute of the United States, or of any State, shall be invalidated or affected hereby; and all the property conveyed by the bankrupt in fraud of his creditors; all rights in equity, choses in action, patents and patent rights and copyrights; all debts due him, or any person for his use, and all liens and securities therefor; and all his rights of action for property or estate, real or personal, and for any cause of action which the bankrupt had against any person, arising from contract or from the unlawful taking or detention or of injury to the property of the bankrupt; and all his rights of redeeming such property or estate, with the like right, title, power and authority to sell, manage, dispose of, sue for, and recover or defend the same, as the bankrupt might or could have had if no assignment had been made, shall, in virtue of the adjudication of bankruptcy and the appointment of his assignee, be at once vested in such assignee; and he may sue for and recover the said estate, debts and effects, and may prosecute and defend all suits at law or in equity, pending at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, in which such bankrupt is a party in his own name, in the same manner and with the like effect as they might have been presented or defended by such bankrupt; and a copy, duly certified by the clerk of the Court under the seal thereof, of the assignment made by the Judge or Register, as the case may be, to him as assignee, shall be conclusive evidence of his title as such assignee to take, hold, sue for, and recover the property of the bankrupt, as hereinbefore mentioned; but no property held by the bankrupt in trust shall pass by such assignment. No person shall be entitled to maintain an action against an assignee in bankruptcy for anything done by him as such assignee, without previously giving him twenty days' notice of such action, specifying the cause thereof, to the end that such assignee may have an opportunity of tendering amends, should he see fit to do so. No person shall be entitled, as against the assignee, to withhold from him possession of any books of account of the bankrupt, or claim any lien thereon; and no suit in which the assignee is a party shall be abated by his death or removal from office, but the same may be prosecuted and defended by his successor, or by the surviving or remaining assignee, as the case may be. The assignee shall have authority, under the order and direction of the Court, to redeem or discharge any mortgage or conditional contract, or pledge or deposit, or lien upon any property, real or personal, whenever payable, and to tender due performance of the condition thereof, or to sell the same subject to such mortgage, lien, or other incumbrances. The debtor shall also, at the request of the assignee, and at the expense of the estate, make and execute any instruments, deeds and writings which may be proper, to enable the assignee to possess himself fully of all the assets of the bankrupt. The assignee shall immediately give notice of his appointment, by publication at least once a week for three successive weeks, in such newspapers as shall, for that purpose, be designated by the Court, due regard being had to their general circulation in the district, or in that portion of the district in which the bankrupt and his creditors shall reside, and shall, within six months, cause the assignment to him to be recorded in every registry of deeds or other office within the United States where a conveyance of any lands owned by the bankrupt ought by law to be recorded; and the record of such assignment, or a duly certified copy thereof, shall be evidence thereof in all courts.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the assignee shall demand and receive from any and all persons holding the same all the estate assigned, or intended to be assigned, under the provisions of this act; and he shall sell all such unincumbered estate, real and personal, which comes to his hands, on such terms as he thinks most for the interest of the creditors; but upon petition of any person interested, and for cause shown, the Court may make such order concerning the time, place, and manner of sale, as will, in its opinion, prove to the interest of the creditors; and the assignee shall keep a regular account of all money received by him as assignee, to which every creditor shall, at reasonable times, have free resort.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the assignee shall have the like remedy to recover all said estate, debts and effects in his own name, as the debtor might have had if the decree in bankruptcy had not been rendered and no assignment had been made. If, at the time of the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, an action is pending in the name of the debtor for the recovery of a debt or other thing which might or ought to pass to the assignee by the assignment, the assignee shall, if he requires it, be admitted to prosecute the action in his own name, in like manner and with like effect as if it had been originally commenced by him. No suit pending in the name of the assignee shall be abated by his death or removal; but upon the motion of the surviving, or remaining, or new assignee, as the case may be, he shall be admitted to prosecute the suit, in like manner and with like effect as if it had been originally commenced by him. In suits prosecuted by the assignee, a certified copy of the assignment made to him by the Judge or Register shall be conclusive evidence of his authority to sue.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the assignee shall, as soon as may be after receiving any money belonging to the estate, deposit the same in some bank in his name as assignee, or otherwise keep it distinct and apart from all other money in his possession; and shall, as far as practicable, keep all goods and effects belonging to the estate separate and apart from all other goods in his possession, or designated by appropriate marks, so that they may be easily and clearly distinguished, and may not be exposed or liable to be taken as his property or for the payment of his debts. When it appears that the distribution of the estate may be delayed by litigation or other cause, the Court may direct the temporary investment of the money belonging to such estate in securities to be approved by the Judge or a register of said Court, or may authorize the same to be deposited in any convenient bank, upon such interest, not exceeding the legal rate, as the bank may contract with the assignee to pay thereon. He shall give written notice to all known creditors, by mail or otherwise, of all dividends, and such notice of meetings, after the first, as may be ordered by the Court. He shall be allowed, and may retain, out of money in his hands, all the necessary disbursements made by him in the discharge of his duty, and a reasonable compensation for his services, in the discretion of the Court. He may, under the direction of the Court, submit any controversy arising in the settlement of demands against the estate, or of debts due to it, to the determination of arbitrators, to be chosen by him and the other party to the controversy, and may, under such direction, compound and settle any such controversy, by agreement with the other party, as he thinks proper and most for the interest of the creditors.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the Court, after due notice and hearing, may remove an assignee for any cause which, in the judgment of the Court, renders such removal necessary or expedient. At a meeting called by order of the Court in its discretion for the purpose, or which shall be called upon the application of a majority of the creditors in number and value, the creditors may, with consent of the Court, remove any assignee by such a vote as is hereinbefore provided for the choice of assignee. An assignee may, with the consent of the Judge, resign his trust and be discharged therefrom. Vacancies caused by death or otherwise in the office of assignee may be filled by appointment of the Court, or, at its discretion, by an election by the creditors, in the manner hereinbefore provided, at a regular meeting, or at a meeting called for the purpose, with such notice thereof in writing to all known creditors, and by such person, as the Court shall direct. The resignation or removal of an assignee shall in no way release him from performing all things requisite on his part for the proper closing up of his trust and the transmission thereof to his successors, nor shall it affect the liability of the principal or surety on the bond given by the assignee. When, by death or otherwise, the number of assignees is reduced, the estate of the debtor not lawfully disposed of shall vest in the remaining assignee or assignees, and the persons selected to fill vacancies, if any, with the same powers and duties relative thereto as if they were originally chosen. Any former assignee, his executors or administrators, upon request, and at the expense of the estate, shall make and execute to the new assignee all deeds, conveyances and assurances, and do all other lawful acts requisite to enable him to recover and receive all the estate. And the Court may make all orders which it may deem expedient to secure the proper fulfilment of the duties of any former assignee, and the rights and interests of all persons interested in the estate. No person who has received any preference contrary to the provisions of this act shall vote for or be eligible as assignee; but no title to property, real or personal, sold, transferred, or conveyed by an assignee, shall be affected or impaired by reason of his ineligibility. An assignee refusing or unreasonably neglecting to execute an instrument when lawfully required by the Court, or disobeying a lawful order or decree of the Court in the premises, may be punished as for a contempt of Court.

OF DEBTS AND PROOF OF CLAIMS.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That all debts due and payable from the bankrupt at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, and all debts then existing but not payable until a future day, a rebate of interest being made when no interest is payable by the terms of contract, may be proved against the estate of the bankrupt. All demands against the bankrupt for or on account of any goods or chattels wrongfully taken, converted, or withheld by him, may be proved and allowed as debts to the amount of the value of the property so taken or withheld, with interest. If the bankrupt shall be bound as drawer, indorser, surety, bail, or guarantor upon any bill, bond, note, or any other specialty or contract, or for any debt of another person, and his liability shall not have become absolute until after the adjudication of bankruptcy, the creditor may prove the same after such liability shall have become fixed, and before the final dividend shall have been declared. In all cases of contingent debts and contingent liabilities contracted by the bankrupt, and not herein otherwise provided for, the creditor may make claim therefor, and have his claim allowed, with the right to share in the dividends, if the contingency shall happen before the order for the final dividend; or he may at any time apply to the Court to have the present value of the debt or liability ascertained and liquidated, which shall then be done in such manner as the Court shall order, and he shall be allowed to prove for the amount so ascertained. Any person liable as bail, surety, guarantor, or otherwise for the bankrupt, who shall have paid the debt, or any part thereof, in discharge of the whole, shall be entitled to prove such debt, or to stand in the place of the creditor if he shall have proved the same, although such payments shall have been made after the proceedings in bankruptcy were commenced. And any person so liable for the bankrupt, and who has not paid the whole of said debt, but is still liable for the same or any part thereof, may, if the creditor shall fail or omit to prove such debt, prove the same either in the name of the creditor or otherwise, as may be provided by the rules, and subject to such regulations and limitations as may be established by such rules. Where the bankrupt is liable to pay rent, or other debt falling due at fixed and stated periods, the creditor may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the time of the bankruptcy, as if the same grew due from day to day, and not at such fixed and stated periods. If any bankrupt shall be liable for unliquidated damages arising out of any contract or promise, or on account of any goods or chattels wrongfully taken, converted or withheld, the Court may cause such damages to be assessed in such mode as it may deem best, and the sum so assessed may be proved against the estate. No debts other than those above specified shall be proved or allowed against the estate.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That, in all cases of mutual debts or mutual credits between the parties, the account between them shall be stated, and one debt set off against the other, and the balance only shall be allowed or paid, but no set-off shall be allowed of a claim in its nature not provable against the estate: *Provided,* That no set-off shall be allowed in favor of any debtor to the bankrupt of a claim purchased by or transferred to him after the filing of the petition. When a creditor has a mortgage or pledge of real or personal property of the bankrupt, or a lien thereon for securing the payment of a debt owing to him from the bankrupt, he shall be admitted as a creditor only for the balance of the debt after deducting the value of such property, to be ascertained by agreement between him and the assignee, or by a sale thereof, to be made in such manner as the Court shall direct; or the creditor may release or convey his claim to the assignee upon such property, and be admitted to prove his whole debt. If the value of the property exceeds the sum for which it is so held as security, the assignee may release to the creditor the bankrupt's right of redemption therein on receiving such excess; or he may sell the property, subject to the claim of the creditor thereon; and in either case the assignee and creditor, respectively, shall execute all deeds and writings necessary or proper to consummate the transaction. If the property is not so sold or released and delivered up, the creditor shall not be allowed to prove any part of his debt.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That no creditor proving his debt or claim shall be allowed to maintain any suit at law or in equity therefor against the bankrupt, but shall be deemed to have waived all right of action and suit against the bankrupt, and all proceedings already commenced, or unsatisfied judgments already obtained thereon, shall be deemed to be discharged and surrendered thereby; and no creditor whose debt is provable under this act shall be allowed to prosecute to final judgment any suit at law or in equity therefor against the bankrupt, until the question of the debtor's discharge shall have been determined; and any such suit or proceedings shall, upon the application of the bankrupt, be stayed to await the determination of the Court in Bankruptcy on the question of the discharge, provided there be no unreasonable delay on the part of the bankrupt in endeavoring to obtain his discharge, and provided also, that if the amount due the creditor is in dispute, the suit, by leave of the Court in bankruptcy, may proceed to judgment for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due, which amount may be proved in bankruptcy, but execution shall be stayed as aforesaid. If any bankrupt shall, at the time of adjudication, be liable upon any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other obligation in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more firms carrying on separate and distinct trades, and having distinct estates to be wound up in bankruptcy, or as a sole trader and also as a member of a firm, the circumstance that such firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof and receipt of dividend in respect of such distinct contracts against the estates respectively liable upon such contracts.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That all proofs of debts against the estate of the bankrupt, by or in behalf of creditors residing within the judicial district where the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, shall be made before one of the Registers of the Court in said district, and by or in behalf of non-resident debtors before any Register in bankruptcy in the judicial district where such creditors, or either of them, reside, or before any Commissioner of the Circuit Court authorized to administer oaths in any district. To entitle a claimant against the estate of a bankrupt to have his demand allowed, it must be verified by a deposition in writing on oath or solemn affirmation before the proper Register or Commissioner, setting forth the demand, the consideration thereof, whether any and what securities are held therefor, and whether any and what payments have been made thereon; that the sum claimed is justly due from the bankrupt to the claimant; that the claimant has not, nor has any other person for his use, received any security or satisfaction whatever other than that by him set forth; that the claim was not procured for the purpose of influencing the proceedings under this act, and that no bargain or agreement, express or implied, has been made or entered into, by or on behalf of such creditor, to sell, transfer, or dispose of the said claim, or any part thereof, against such bankrupt, or take or receive, directly or indirectly, any money, property, or consideration whatever, whereby the vote of such creditor for assignee, or any action on the part of such creditor or any other person in the proceedings under this act, is or shall be in any way affected, influenced, or controlled, and no claim shall be allowed unless all the statements set forth in such deposition shall appear to be true. Such oath or solemn affirmation shall be made by the claimant testifying of his own knowledge, unless he is absent from the United States or prevented by some other good cause from testifying, in which cases the demand may be verified in like manner by the Attorney or authorized agent of the complainant testifying to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, and setting forth his means of knowledge, or if in a foreign country, the oath of the creditor may be taken before any Minister, Consul or Vice-Consul of the United States; and the Court may, if it shall see fit, require or receive further pertinent evidence, either for or against the admission of the claim. Corporations may verify their claims by the oath or solemn affirmation of their President, Cashier or Treasurer. If the proof is satisfactory to the Register or Commissioner, it shall be signed by the deponent, and delivered or sent by mail to the assignee, who shall examine the same and compare it with the books and accounts of the bankrupt, and shall register, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the names of creditors who have proved their claims, in the order in which such proof is received, stating the time of receipt of such proof, and the amount and nature of the debts, which books shall be open to the inspection of all the creditors. The Court may, on the application of the assignee, or of any creditor, or of the bankrupt, or without any application, examine upon oath the bankrupt, or any person tendering or who has made proof of claims, and may summon any person capable of giving evidence concerning such proof, or concerning the debt sought to be proved, and shall reject all claims not duly proved, or where the proof shows the claim to be founded in fraud, illegality or mistake.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That when a claim is presented for proof before the election of the assignee, and the Judge entertains doubts of its validity, or of the right of the creditor to prove it, and is of opinion that such validity or right ought to be investigated by the assignee, he may postpone the proof of the claim until the assignee is chosen. Any person who, after the approval of this act, shall have accepted any preference, having reasonable cause to believe that the same was made or given by the debtor, contrary to any provision of this act, shall not prove the debt or claim on account of which the preference was made or given, nor shall he receive any dividend therefrom, until he shall first have surrendered to the assignee all property, money, benefit, or advantage, received by him under such preference. The Court shall allow all debts duly proved, and shall cause a list thereof to be made and certified by one of the Registers; and any creditor may act at all meetings by his duly constituted attorney the same as though personally present.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That a supposed creditor who takes an appeal to the Circuit Court from the decision of the District Court rejecting his claim, in whole or in part, shall, upon entering his appeal in the Circuit Court, file in the Clerk's office thereof a statement in writing of his claim, setting forth the same, substantially, as in a declaration for the same cause of action at law, and the assignee shall plead or answer thereto in like manner, and like proceedings shall thereupon be had in the pleadings, trial and determination of the cause, as in an action at law commenced and prosecuted, in the usual manner, in the Courts of the United States, except that no execution shall be awarded against the assignee for the amount of a debt found due to the creditor. The final judgment of the Court shall be conclusive, and the list of debts shall, if necessary, be altered to conform thereto. The party prevailing in the suit shall be entitled to costs against the adverse party, to be taxed and recovered as in suits at law; if recovered against the assignee they shall be allowed out of the estate. A bill of exchange, promissory note, or other instrument, used in evidence upon the proof of a claim, and left in Court, or deposited in the Clerk's office, may be delivered, by the Register or Clerk having the custody thereof, to the person who used it, upon his filing a copy thereof, attested by the Clerk of the Court, who shall indorse upon it the name of the party against whose estate it has been proved and the date and amount of any dividend declared thereon.

OF PROPERTY PERISHABLE AND IN DISPUTE.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That when it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the estate of the debtor, or any part thereof, is of a perishable nature, or liable to deteriorate in value, the Court may order the same to be sold, in such manner as may be deemed most expedient, under the direction of the messenger or assignee, as the case may be, who shall hold the funds received in place of the estate disposed of; and whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the title to any portion of an estate, real or personal, which has come into possession of the assignee, or which is claimed by him, is in dispute, the Court may, upon the petition of the assignee, and after such notice to the claimant, his agent or attorney, as the Court shall deem reasonable, order it to be sold, under the direction of the assignee, who shall hold the funds received in place of the estate disposed of; and the proceeds of the sale shall be considered the measure of the value of the property in any suit or controversy between the parties in any Courts. But this provision shall not prevent the recovery of the property from the possession of the assignee by any proper action commenced at any time before the court orders the sale.

EXAMINATION OF BANKRUPTS.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That the Court may, on the application of the assignee in bankruptcy, or of any creditor, or without any application, at all times require the bankrupt, upon reasonable notice, to attend and submit to an examination, on oath, upon all matters relating to the disposal or condition of his property, to his trade and dealings with others, and his accounts concerning the same, to all debts due to or claimed from him, and to all other matters concerning his property and estate, and the due settlement thereof according to law, which examination shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the bankrupt and filed with the other proceedings; and the Court may, in like manner, require the attendance of any other person as a witness, and if such person shall fail to attend on being summoned thereto, the Court may compel his attendance by warrant directed to the Marshal, commanding him to arrest such person and bring him forthwith before the Court, or before a register in bankruptcy, for examination as such witness. If the bankrupt is imprisoned, absent or disabled from attendance, the Court may order him to be produced by the Jailor, or any officer in whose custody he may be, or may direct the examination to be had, taken and certified, at such time and place and in such manner as the Court may deem proper, and with like effect as if such examination had been had in Court. The bankrupt shall at all times, until his discharge, be subject to the order of the Court, and shall, at the expense of the estate, execute all proper writings and instruments, and do and perform all acts required by the Court touching the assigned property or estate, and to enable the assignee to demand, recover and receive all the property and estate assigned, wherever situated; and for neglect or refusal to obey any order of the Court, such bankrupt may be committed and punished as for a contempt of Court. If the bankrupt is without the district, and unable to return and personally attend at any of the times or do any of the acts which may be specified or required pursuant to this section, and if it appears that such absence was not caused by willful default, and if, as soon as may be after the removal of such impediment, he offers to attend and submit to the order of the Court in all respects, he shall be permitted to do so, with like effect as if he had not been in default. He shall also be at liberty from time to time, upon oath, to amend and correct his schedule of creditors and property, so that the same shall conform to the facts.

For good cause shown, the wife of any bankrupt may be required to attend before the Court, to the end that she may be examined as a witness; and if such wife do not attend at the time and place specified in the order, the bankrupt shall not be entitled to a discharge unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he was unable to procure the attendance of his wife. No bankrupt shall be liable to arrest during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy in any civil action, unless the same is founded on some debt or claim from which his discharge in bankruptcy would not release him.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BANKRUPT'S ESTATE.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That all creditors whose debts are duly proved and allowed shall be entitled to share in the bankrupt's property and estate *pro rata,* without any priority or preference whatever, except that wages due from him to any operative or clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding $50, for labor performed within six months next preceding the adjudication of bankruptcy, shall be entitled to priority, and shall be first paid in full: *Provided,* That any debt proved by any person liable as bail, surety, guarantor, or otherwise, for the bankrupt shall not be paid to the person so proving the same until satisfactory evidence shall be produced of the payment of such debt by such person so liable, and the share to which such debt would be entitled may be paid into Court or otherwise held for the benefit of the party entitled thereto, as the Court may direct. At the expiration of three months from the date of the adjudication of bankruptcy in any case, or as much earlier as the Court may direct, the Court, upon request of the assignee, shall call a general meeting of the creditors, of which due notice shall be given, and the assignee shall then report, and exhibit to the Court and to the creditors just and true accounts of all his receipts and payments, verified by his oath, and he shall also produce and file vouchers for all payments for which vouchers shall be required by any rule of the Court; he shall also submit the schedule of the bankrupt's creditors and property as amended, duly verified by the bankrupt, and a statement of the whole estate of the bankrupt as then ascertained, of the property recovered and of the property outstanding, specifying the cause of its being outstanding, also what debts or claims are yet undetermined, and stating what sum remains in his hands. At such meeting the majority in value of the creditors present shall determine whether any and what part of the net proceeds of the estate, after deducting and retaining a sum sufficient to provide for all undetermined claims which, by reason of the distant residence of the creditor, or for other sufficient reason, have not been proved, and for other expenses and contingencies, shall be divided among the creditors; but unless at least one-half in value of the creditors shall attend such meeting, either in person or by attorney, it shall be the duty of the assignee so to determine. In case a dividend is ordered, the Register shall, within ten days after such meeting, prepare a list of creditors entitled to dividend, and shall calculate and set opposite to the name of each creditor who has proved his claim the dividend to which he is entitled out of the net proceeds of the estate set apart for dividend, and shall forward by mail to every creditor a statement of the dividend to which he is entitled, and such creditor shall be paid by the assignee in such manner as the Court may direct.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* that the like proceedings shall be had at the expiration of the next three months, or earlier if practicable, and a third meeting of the creditors shall then be called by the Court, and a final dividend then declared, unless any action at law or suit in equity be pending, or unless some other estate or effects of the debtor afterward come to the hands of the assignee, in which case the assignee shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be so converted the same shall be divided in manner aforesaid. Further dividends shall be made in like manner as often as occasion requires; and after the third meeting of creditors no further meeting shall be called, unless ordered by the Court. If at any time there shall be in the hands of the assignee any outstanding debts or other property, due or belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected and received by the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may, under the direction of the Court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the Court shall order. No dividend already declared shall be disturbed by reason of debts being subsequently proved, but the creditor proving such debt shall be entitled to a dividend equal to those already received by the other creditors before any further payment is made to the latter. Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his account to the Court and file the same, and give notice to the creditors of such filing, and shall also give notice that he will apply for a settlement of his account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee, at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such time the Court shall audit and pass the accounts of the assignee; and such assignee shall, if required by the Court, be examined as to the truth of such account, and if found correct he shall thereby be discharged from all liability as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The Court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it sees fit, among such of the creditors as have proved their claims, in proportion to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the execution of his trust, in any case, the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his services in such case, on all moneys received and paid out by him therein, for any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, five per centum thereon; for any larger sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, two and a half per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and if, at any time, there shall not be in his hands a sufficient amount of money to defray the necessary expenses required for the further execution of his trust, he shall not be obliged to proceed therein until the necessary funds are advanced or satisfactorily secured to him. If, by accident, mistake, or other cause, without fault of the assignee, either or both of the said second and third meetings should not be held within the times limited, the Court may, upon motion of an interested party, order such meetings, with like effect as to the validity of the proceedings as if the meeting had been duly held. In the order for a dividend, under this section, the following claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order:

First—The fees, costs and expenses of suits, and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this act, and for the custody of property, as herein provided.

Second.—All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third.—All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.

Fourth.—Wages due to any operative, clerk or house servant, to an amount not exceeding $50, labor performed within six months next preceding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth—All debts due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are or may be entitled to a priority or preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed: *Always provided,* That nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the assessment and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

OF THE BANKRUPT'S DISCHARGE AND ITS EFFECT.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That at any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come to the hands of the assignee, at any time after the expiration of sixty days, and within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy, the bankrupt may apply to the Court for a discharge from his debts, and the Court shall thereupon order notice to be given by mail to all creditors who have proved their debts, and by publication at least once a week in such newspapers as the court shall designate, due regard being had to the general circulation of the same in the district, or in that portion of the district in which the bankrupt and his creditors shall reside, to appear on a day appointed for that purpose, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the bankrupt. No discharge shall be granted, or, if granted, be valid, if the bankrupt has willfully sworn falsely in his affidavit annexed to his petition, schedule or inventory, or upon any examination in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, in relation to any material facts concerning his estate or his debts, or to any other material fact; or if he has concealed any part of his estate or effects, or any books or writings relating thereto, or if he has been guilty of any fraud or negligence in the care, custody or delivery to the assignee of the property belonging to him at the time of the presentation of his petition and inventory, excepting such property as he is permitted to retain under the provisions of this act, or if he has caused, permitted, or suffered any loss, waste, or destruction thereof; or if, within four months before the commencement of such proceedings, he has procured his lands, goods, money, or chattels to be attached, sequestered or seized on execution; or if, since the passage of this act, he has destroyed, mutilated, altered, or falsified any of his books, documents, papers, writings, or securities, or has made or been privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any book of account or other document, with intent to defraud his creditors; or has removed or caused to be removed, any part of his property from the district, with intent to defraud his creditors; or if he has given any fraudulent preference contrary to the provisions of this act, or made any fraudulent payment, gift, transfer, conveyance, or assignment of any part of his property, or has lost any part thereof in gaming, or has admitted a false or fictitious debt against his estate; or if, having knowledge that any person has proved such false or fictitious debt, he has not disclosed the same to his assignee within one month after such knowledge; or if, being a merchant or tradesmen, he has not, subsequently to the passage of this act, kept proper books of account; or if he, or any person in his behalf, has procured the assent of any creditor to the discharge, or influenced the action of any creditor at any stage of the proceedings, by any pecuniary consideration or obligation; or if he has, in contemplation of becoming bankrupt, made any pledge, payment, transfer, assignment or conveyance of any part of his property, directly or indirectly, absolutely or conditionally, for the purpose of preferring any creditor or person having a claim against him, or who is or may be under liability for him, or for the purpose of preventing the property from coming into the hands of the assignee, or of being distributed under this act in satisfaction of his debts; or if he has been convicted of any misdemeanor under this act, or has been guilty of any fraud whatever contrary to the true intent of this act; and before any discharge is granted, the bankrupt shall take and subscribe an oath to the effect that he has not done, suffered, or been privy to any act, matter or thing specified in this act, as a ground for withholding such discharge, or as invalidating such discharge, if granted.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That no person who shall have been discharged under this act, and shall afterward become bankrupt, on his own application shall be again entitled to a discharge whose estate is insufficient to pay seventy per centum of the debts proved against it, unless the assent in writing of three-fourths in value of his creditors who have proved their claims, is filed at or before the time of application for discharge; but a bankrupt who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he has paid all the debts owing by him at the time of any previous bankruptcy, or who has been voluntarily released therefrom by his creditors, shall be entitled to a discharge in the same manner and with the same effect as if he had not previously been bankrupt.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted,* That any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankrupt may file a specification in writing of the grounds of his opposition, and the Court may, in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented, to be tried at a stated session of the District Court.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted,* That if it shall appear to the Court that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under this act, and that he is entitled, under the provisions thereof, to receive a discharge, the Court shall grant him a discharge from all his debts except as hereinafter provided, and shall give him a certificate thereof under the seal of the Court, in substance as follows:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF ——.—Whereas —— has been duly adjudged a bankrupt under the act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and appears to have conformed to all the requirements of law in that behalf, it is therefore ordered by the Court that said — be forever discharged from all debts and claims which by said act are made provable against his estate, and which existed on the — day of —, on which day the petition for adjudication was filed by (or against) him; excepting such debts, if any, as are by said act excepted from the operation of a discharge in bankruptcy. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, at —, in the said District, this — day of —, A. D. —

(Seal.) —— ——, Judge.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted,* That no debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in any fiduciary character, shall be discharged under this act: but the debt may be proved, and the dividend thereon shall be a payment on account of said debt; and no discharge granted under this act shall release, discharge or affect any person liable for the same debt for or with the bankrupt, either as partner, joint contractor, indorser, surety, or otherwise. [And in all proceedings in bankruptcy, commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per centum of the claims against his estate, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their claims is filed in the case at or before the time of application for discharge.]

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted,* That a discharge duly granted under this act, shall, with the exceptions aforesaid, release the bankrupt from all debts, claims, liabilities and demands which were or might have been proved against his estate in bankruptcy, and may be pleaded, by a simple averment that on the day of its date such discharge was granted to him, setting the same forth in *hæc verba,* as a full and complete bar to all suits brought on any such debts, claims, liabilities or demands, and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence in favor of such bankrupt of the fact and the regularity of such discharge: *Always provided,* That any creditor or creditors of said bankrupt, whose debt was proved or provable against the estate in bankruptcy, who shall see fit to contest the validity of said discharge on the ground that it was fraudulently obtained, may, at any time within two years after the date thereof, apply to the Court which granted it to set aside and annul the same. Said application shall be in writing, shall specify which, in particular, of the several acts mentioned in section twenty-nine it is intended to give evidence of against the bankrupt, setting forth the grounds of avoidance, and no evidence shall be admitted as to any other of the said acts; but said application shall be subject to amendment at the discretion of the Court. The Court shall cause reasonable notice of said application to be given to said bankrupt, and order him to appear and answer the same within such time as to the Court shall seem fit and proper. If, upon the hearing of said parties, the Court shall find that the frudulent acts, or any of them, set forth as aforesaid by said creditor or creditors against the bankrupt are proved, and that said creditor or creditors had no knowledge of the same until after the granting of said discharge, judgment shall be given in favor of said creditor or creditors and the discharge of said bankrupt shall be set aside and annulled. But if said Court shall find that said fraudulent acts, and all of them, set forth as aforesaid, are not proved, or that they were known to said creditor or creditors before the granting of said discharge, then judgment shall be rendered in favor of the bankrupt, and the validity, of his discharge shall not be affected by said proceedings.

PREFERENCES AND FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES DECLARED VOID.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, being insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, within four months before the filing of the petition by or against him, with a view to give a preference to any creditor or person having a claim against him, or who is under any liability for him, procures any part of his property to be attached, sequestered, or seized on execution, or makes any payment, pledge, assignment, transfer, or conveyance of any part of his property either directly or indirectly, absolutely or conditionally, the person receiving such payment, pledge, assignment, transfer or conveyance, or to be benefitted thereby, or by such attachment, having reasonable cause to believe such person is insolvent, and that such attachment, payment, pledge, assignment, or conveyance is made in fraud of the provisions of this act, the same shall be void, and the assignee may recover the property, or the value of it, from the person so receiving it, or so to be benefited; and if any person being insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency or bankruptcy, within six months before the filing of the petition by or against him, makes any payment, sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance, or other disposition of any part of his property to any person who then has reasonable cause to believe him to be insolvent, or to be acting in contemplation of insolvency, and that such payment, sale, assignment, transfer or other conveyance is made with a view to prevent his property from coming to his assignee in bankruptcy, or to prevent the same from being distributed under this act, or to defeat the object of, or in any way impair, hinder, impede or delay the operation and effect of, or to evade any of the provisions of this act, the sale, assignment, transfer or conveyance shall be void, and the assignee may recover the property or the value thereof as the assets of the bankrupt. And if such sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance is not made in the usual and ordinary course of business of the debtor, the fact shall be *prima facie* evidence of fraud. Any contract, covenant, or security made or given by a bankrupt or other person with, or in trust for any creditor for securing the payment of any money as a consideration for or with intent to induce the creditor to forbear opposing the application for discharge of the bankrupt, shall be void; and if any creditor shall obtain any sum of money or other goods, chattels, or security from any person as an inducement for forbearing to oppose, or consenting to such application for discharge, every creditor so offending shall forfeit all right to any share or dividend in the estate of the bankrupt, and shall also forfeit double the value or amount of such money, goods, chattels, or security so obtained, to be recovered by the assignee for the benefit of the estate.

BANKRUPTCY OF PARTNERSHIPS AND OF CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted,* That where two or more persons who are partners in trade shall be adjudged bankrupt, either on the petition of such partners, or any one of them, or on the petition of any creditor of the partners, a warrant shall issue in the manner provided by this act, upon which all the joint stock and property of the copartnership, and also all the separate estate of each of the partners, shall be taken, excepting such parts thereof as are hereinbefore excepted; and all the creditors of the company, and the separate creditors of each partner, shall be allowed to prove their respective debts; and the assignee shall be chosen by the creditors of the company, and shall also keep separate accounts of the joint stock and property of the copartnership and of the separate estate of each member thereof; and after deducting out of the whole amount received by such assignee the whole of the expenses and disbursements, the net proceeds of the joint stock shall be appropriated to pay the creditors of the copartnership, and the net proceeds of the separate estate of each partner shall be appropriated to pay his separate creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the separate estate of any partner, after the payment of his separate debts, such balance shall be added to the joint stock for the payment of the joint creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the joint stock after payment of the joint debts, such balance shall be divided and appropriated to and among the separate estates of the several partners, according to their respective right and interest therein, as it would have been if the partnership had been dissolved without any bankruptcy; and the sum so appropriated to the separate estate of each partner shall be applied to the payment of his separate debts; and the certificate of discharge shall be granted or refused to each partner as the same would or ought to be if the proceedings had been against him alone under this act; and in all other respects the proceedings against partners shall be conducted in the like manner as if they had been commenced and prosecuted against one person alone. If such copartners reside in different districts, that Court in which the petition is first filed shall retain exclusive jurisdiction over the case.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act shall apply to all monied, business or commercial corporations and joint-stock companies, and that upon the petition of any officer of any such corporation or company, duly authorized by a vote of a majority of the corporators present at any legal meeting called for the purpose, or upon the petition of any creditor or creditors of such corporation or company, made and presented in the manner hereinafter provided in respect to debtors, the like proceedings shall be had and taken as are hereinafter provided in the case of debtors; and all the provisions of this act which apply to the debtor, or set forth his duties in regard to furnishing schedules and inventories, executing papers, submitting to examinations, disclosing, making over, secreting, concealing, conveying, assigning, or paying away his money or property, shall in like manner, and with like force, effect, and penalties, apply to each and every officer of such corporation or company in relation to the same matters concerning the corporation or company, and the money and property thereof. All payments, conveyances, and assignments declared fraudulent and void by this act when made by a debtor, shall, in like manner, and to the like extent, and with like remedies, be fraudulent and void when made by a corporation or company. No allowance or discharge shall be granted to any corporation or joint stock company, or to any person or officer or member thereof: *Provided,* That whenever any corporation, by proceedings under this act, shall be declared bankrupt, all its property and assets shall be distributed to the creditors of such corporation in the manner provided in this act in respect to natural persons.

OF DATES AND DEPOSITIONS.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted,* That the filing of a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, either by a debtor in his own behalf, or by any creditor against a debtor, upon which an order may be issued by the Court, or by a Register in the manner provided in section four, shall be deemed and taken to be the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy under this act; the proceedings in all cases of bankruptcy shall be deemed matters of record, but the same shall not be required to be recorded at large, but shall be carefully filed, kept, and numbered in the office of the Clerk of the Court, and a docket only, or short memorandum thereof, kept in books to be provided for that purpose, which shall be open to public inspection. Copies of such records, duly certified under the seal of the Court, shall, in all cases, be *prima facie* evidence of the fact therein stated. Evidence or examinations in any of the proceedings under this act may be taken before the Court, or a register in bankruptcy, *viva voce* or in writing, before a Commissioner of the Circuit Court, or by affidavit, or on commission, and the Court may direct a reference to a register in bankruptcy, or other suitable person, to take and certify such examination, and may compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, and the giving of testimony in the same manner as in suits in equity in the Circuit Court.

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.

SEC. 39. *And be it further enacted,* That any person residing and owing debts as aforesaid, who, after the passage of this act, shall depart from the State, District or Territory, of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, or, being absent, shall, with such intent, remain absent; or shall conceal himself to avoid the service of legal process in any action for the recovery of a debt or demand provable under this act; or shall conceal or remove any of his property to avoid its being attached, taken or sequestered on legal process; or shall make any assignment, gift, sale, conveyance or transfer of his estate, property, rights or credits, either within the United States or elsewhere, with intent to delay, defraud or hinder his creditors; or who has been arrested and held in custody under or by virtue of mesne process of execution, issued out of any Court of any State, District or Territory, within which such debtor resides or has property, founded upon a demand in its nature provable against a bankrupt's estate under this act, and for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, and such process is remaining in force and not discharged by payment, or in any other manner provided by the law of such State, District or Territory applicable thereto, for a period of seven days; or has been actually imprisoned for more than seven days in a civil action, founded on contract, for the sum of one hundred dollars or upward; or who, being bankrupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, shall make any payment, gift, grant, sale, conveyance, or transfer of money, or other property, estate, rights or credits, or give any warrant to confess judgment, or procure or suffer his property to be taken on legal process, with intent to give a preference to one or more of his creditors, or to any person or persons who are or may be liable to him as indorsers, bail, sureties, or otherwise, or with the intent, by such disposition of his property, to defeat or delay the operation of this act; or who, being a banker, merchant or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper, within a period of fourteen days, shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, shall be adjudged a bankrupt, on the petition of one or more of his creditors, the aggregate of whose debts provable under this act amount to at least two hundred and fifty dollars, provided such petition is brought within six months after the act of bankruptcy shall have been committed. And if such person shall be adjudged a bankrupt, the assignee may recover back the money or other property so paid, conveyed, sold, assigned, or transferred contrary to this act, provided the person receiving such payment or conveyance had reasonable cause to believe that a fraud on this act was intended, or that the debtor was insolvent, and such creditor shall not be allowed to prove his debt in bankruptcy.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted,* That upon the filing of the petition authorized by the next preceding section, if it shall appear that sufficient grounds exist therefor, the Court shall direct the entry of an order requiring the debtor to appear and show cause, at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at a time to be specified in the order, not less than five days from the service thereof, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted; and may also, by its injunction, restrain the debtor, and any other person, in the meantime, from making any transfer or disposition of any part of the debtor's property not excepted by this act from the operation thereof and from any interference therewith; and if it shall appear that there is probable cause for believing that the debtor is about to leave the district, or to remove or conceal his goods and chattels or his evidence of property, or make any fraudulent conveyance or disposition thereof, the Court may issue a warrant to the Marshal of the district, commanding him to arrest the alleged bankrupt and him safely keep, unless he shall give bail to the satisfaction of the Court for his appearance from time to time, as required by the Court, until the decision of the Court upon the petition or the further order of the Court, and forthwith to take possession provisionally of all the property and effects of the debtor, and safely keep the same until the further order of the Court. A copy of the petition and of such order to show cause shall be served on such debtor by delivering the same to him personally, or leaving the same at his last or usual place of abode; or, if such debtor cannot be found, or his place of residence ascertained, service shall be made by publication, in such manner as the Judge may direct. No further proceedings, unless the debtor appear and consent thereto, shall be had until proof shall have been given, to the satisfaction of the Court, of such service or publication; and if such proof be not given on the return day of such order, the proceedings shall be adjourned and an order made that the notice be forthwith so served or published.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted,* That on such return day or adjourned day, if the notice has been duly served or published, or shall be waived by the appearance and consent of the debtor, the Court shall proceed summarily to hear the allegations of the petitioner and debtor, and may adjourn the proceedings from time to time, on good cause shown, and shall, if the debtor on the same day so demand in writing, order a trial by Jury at the first term of the Court at which a Jury shall be in attendance, to ascertain the fact of such alleged bankruptcy; and if, upon such hearing or trial, the debtor proves to the satisfaction of the Court or of the Jury, as the case may be, that the facts set forth in the petition are not true, or that the debtor has paid and satisfied all liens upon his property, in case the existence of such liens were the sole ground of the proceeding, the proceedings shall be dismissed and the respondent shall recover his costs.

SEC. 42. *And be it further enacted,* That if the facts set forth in the petition are found to be true, or if default be made by the debtor to appear pursuant to the order, upon due proof of service thereof being made, the Court shall adjudge the debtor to be a bankrupt, and, as such, subject to the provisions of this act, and shall forthwith issue a warrant to take possession of the estate of the debtor. The warrant shall be directed, and the property of the debtor shall be taken thereon, and shall be assigned and distributed in the same manner and with similar proceedings to those hereinbefore provided for the taking possession, assignment, and distribution of the property of the debtor upon his own petition. The order of adjudication of bankruptcy shall require the bankrupt forthwith, or within such number of days, not exceeding five after the date of the order or notice thereof, as shall by the order be prescribed, to make and deliver, or transmit by mail, postpaid, to the messenger, a schedule of the creditors and an inventory of his estate in the form and verified in the manner required of a petitioning debtor by section thirteen. If the debtor has failed to appear in person, or by attorney, a certified copy of the adjudication shall be forthwith served on him by delivery or publication in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of the order to show cause; and if the bankrupt is absent or cannot be found, such schedule and inventory shall be prepared by the messenger and the assignee from the best information they can obtain. If the petitioning creditor shall not appear and proceed on the return day, or adjourned day, the court may, upon the petition of any other creditor, to the required amount, proceed to adjudicate on such petition, without requiring a new service or publication of notice to the debtor.

OF SUPERCEDING THE BANKRUPT PROCEEDINGS BY ARRANGEMENT.

SEC. 43. *And be it further enacted,* That if at the first meeting of creditors, or at any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose, and of which prevous notice shall have been given for such length of time and in such manner as the Court may direct, three-fourths in value of the creditors whose claims have been proved shall determine and resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled, and distribution made among the creditors by Trustees, under the inspection and direction of a committee of the creditors, it shall be lawful for the creditors to certify and report such resolution to the Court, and to nominate one or more Trustees to take and hold and distribute the estate, under the direction of such Committee. If it shall appear to the Court, after hearing the bankrupt and such creditors as may desire to be heard, that the resolution was duly passed and that the interests of the creditors will be promoted thereby, it shall confirm the same; and upon the execution and filing by or on behalf of three-fourths in value of all the creditors whose claims have been proved of a consent that the estate of the bankrupt be wound up and settled by said trustees according to the terms of such resolution, the bankrupt or his assignee in bankruptcy, if appointed, as the case may be, shall, under the direction of the court, and under oath, convey, transfer and deliver all the property and estate of the bankrupt to the said trustee or trustees, who shall, upon such conveyance and transfer, have and hold the same, in the same manner, and with the same powers and rights, in all respects, as the bankrupt would have had or held the same if no proceedings in bankruptcy had been taken, or as the assignee in bankruptcy would have done had such resolution not been passed; and such consent and the proceedings thereunder, shall be as binding in all respects on any creditor whose debt is provable who has not signed the same, as if he had signed it, and on any creditor, whose debt, if provable, is not proved, as if he had proved it; and the court, by order, shall direct all acts and things needful to be done to carry into effect such resolution of the creditors, and the said trustees shall proceed to wind up and settle the estate under the direction and inspection of such committee of the creditors, for the equal benefit of all such creditors, and the winding up and settlement of any estate under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be proceedings in bankruptcy under this act; and the said trustees shall have all the rights and powers of assignees in bankruptcy. The Court, on the application of such trustees, shall have power to summon and examine, on oath or otherwise, the bankrupt, and any creditor, and any person indebted to the estate, or known or suspected of having any of the estate in his possession, or any other person whose examination may be material or necessary to aid the trustees in the execution of their trust, and to compel the attendance of such persons and the production of books and papers in the same manner as in other proceedings in bankruptcy under this act; and the bankrupt shall have the like right to apply for and obtain a discharge after the passage of such resolution and the appointment of such trustees as if such resolution had not been passed, and as if all the proceedings had continued in the manner provided in the preceding sections of this act. If the resolution shall not be duly reported, or the consent of the creditors shall not be duly filed, or, or if, upon its filing, the court shall not think fit to approve thereof, the bankruptcy shall proceed as though no resolution had been passed, and the court may make all necessary orders for resuming the proceedings. And the period of time which shall have elapsed between the date of the resolution and the date of the order for assuming proceeding shall not be reckoned in calculating periods of time prescribed by this act.

PENALTIES AGAINST BANKRUPTS.

SEC. 44. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, if any debtor or bankrupt shall, after the commencemencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, secrete or conceal any property belonging to his estate, or part with, conceal, or destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify, or cause to be concealed, destroyed, altered, mutilated, or falsified, any book, deed, document, or writing relating thereto, or remove, or cause to be removed, the same or any part thereof, out of the district, or otherwise dispose of any part thereof, with intent to prevent it from coming into the possession of the assignee in bankruptcy, or to hinder, impede or delay either of them in recovering or receiving the same, or make any payment, gift, sale, assignment, transfer or conveyance of any property belonging to his estate with the like intent, or spends any part thereof in gaming; or shall, with intent to defraud, willfully and fraudently conceal from his assignee or omit from his schedule any property or effects whatsoever; or if, in case of any person having, to his knowledge or belief, proved a false or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall fail to disclose the same to his assignee within one month after coming to the knowledge or belief thereof; or shall attempt to account for any of his property by fictitious losses or expenses; or shall, within three months before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, under the false color and pretense of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade, obtain on credit from any person any goods or chattels with intent to defraud; or shall, with intent to defraud his creditors, within three months next before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, pawn, pledge, or dispose of otherwise than by *bona fide* transactions in the ordinary way of his trade, any of his goods or chattels, which have been obtained on credit and remain unpaid for, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any Court of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

PENALTIES AGAINST OFFICERS.

SEC. 45. *And be it further enacted,* That if any judge, register, clerk, marshal, messenger, assignee, or any other officer of the several courts of bankruptcy shall, for anything done or pretended to be done under this act, or under color of doing anything thereunder, wilfully demand or take, or appoint or allow any person whatever to take for him or on his account, or for or on account of any other person, or in trust for him or for any other person, any fee, emolument, gratuity, sum of money, or anything of value whatever, other than is allowed by this act, or which shall be allowed under the authority thereof, such person, when convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than $300, and not exceeding $500, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years.

SEC. 46. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall forge the signature of a Judge, Register, or other officer of the Court, or shall forge or counterfeit the seal of the Courts, or knowingly concur in using any such forged or counterfeit signature or seal, for the purpose of authenticating any proceeding or document, or shall tender in evidence any such proceeding or document with a false or counterfeit signature of any such Judge, Register, or other officer, or a false or counterfeit seal of the Court, subscribed or attached thereto, knowing such signature or seal to be false or counterfeit, any such person shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine of not less than $500, and not more than $5,000, and to be imprisoned not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the Court.

FEES AND COSTS.

SEC. 47. *And be it further enacted,* That in each case there shall be allowed and paid, in addition to the fees of the Clerk of the Court as now established by law, or as may be established by general order, under the provisions of this act, for fees in bankruptcy, the following fees, which shall be applied to the payment for the services of the Registers.

For issuing every warrant, $2.

For each day in which a meeting is held, $3.

For each order for a dividend, $3.

For every order substituting an arrangement by trust deed for bankruptcy, $2.

For every bond with sureties, $2.

For every application for any meeting in any matter under this act, $1.

For every day's service while actually employed under a special order of the Court, a sum not exceeding $5, to be allowed by the Court.

For taking depositions, the fees now allowed by law.

For every discharge when there is no opposition, $2.

Such fees shall have priority of payment over all other claims out of the estate, and before a warrant issues the petitioner shall deposit with the senior Register of the Court, or with the clerk, to be delivered to the Register, $50 as security for the payment thereof; and if there are not sufficient assets for the payment of the fees, the person upon whose petition the warrant is issued shall pay the same, and the Court may issue an execution against him to compel payment to the Register.

Before any dividend is ordered, the assignee shall pay out of the estate to the messenger the following fees, and no more:

First—For service of warrant, $2.

Second—For all necessary travel, at the rate of five cents a mile each way.

Third—For each written note to creditor named in the schedule, ten cents.

Fourth—For custody of property, publication of notices and other services, his actual and necessary expenses upon returning the same in specific items, and making oath that they have been actually incurred and paid by him, and are just and reasonable, the same to be taxed or adjusted by the Court, and the oath of the messenger shall not be conclusive as to the necessity of said expenses.

For cause shown, and upon hearing thereon, such further allowance may be made as the Court, in its discretion, may determine.

The enumeration of the foregoing fees shall not prevent the judges, who shall frame general rules and orders in accordance with the provisions of section ten, from prescribing a tariff of fees for all other services of the officers of Courts of Bankruptcy, or from reducing the fees prescribed in this section in classes of cases to be named in their rules and orders.

OF MEANING OF TERMS AND COMPUTATION OF TIME.

SEC. 48. *And be it further enacted,* That the word "assignee" and the word "creditor" shall include the plural also; and the word "messenger" shall include his assistant or assistants, except in the provision for the fees of that officer. The word "marshal" shall include the marshal's deputies, the word "person" shall also include "corporation;" and the word "oath" shall include "affirmation." And in all cases in which any particular number of days is prescribed by the act, or shall be mentioned in any rule or order of Court or general order which shall at any time be made under this act, for the doing of any act, or for any other purpose, the same shall be reckoned, in the absence of any expression to the contrary, exclusive of the first and inclusive of the last day, unless the last day shall fall on a Sunday, Christmas Day, or on any day appointed by the President of the United States as a day of public fast or thanksgiving, or on the Fourth of July, in which case the time shall be reckoned exclusive of that day also.

SEC. 49. *And be it further enacted,* That all the jurisdiction, power and authority conferred upon and vested in the District Court of the United States by this act in cases in bankruptcy are hereby conferred upon and vested in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and in and upon the Supreme Courts of the several Territories of the United States, when the bankrupt resides in the said District of Columbia or in either of the said Territories. And in those judicial districts which are not within any organized circuit of the United States the power and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court in bankruptcy may be exercised by the district Judge.

SEC. 50. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall commence and take effect as to the appointment of the officers created hereby, and the promulgation of the rules and general orders, from and after the date of its approval.

Mr. Peabody's Gift to the South.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* announces the return home of Hon. WILLIAM AIKEN, who had been to Washington at the request of Mr. PEABODY, to meet him and other gentlemen for the purpose of organizing the Board of Trustees to take charge of the intended donation for the South. The *Courier* says:

"GOV. AIKEN has already received numerous applications from young men in this State for means, under the Peabody fund, to complete their education. No systematic plan for distribution has as yet been adopted. This measure has been postponed until the Trustees meet Mr. PEABODY again, as agreed upon, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, on the 20th of March. In the meantime the various members of the Board of Trustees are to obtain as thorough information as possible of the wants of the different sections of country. With this view, Mr. GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, nephew of the liberal donor, and Mr. EATON, are to make a tour through the South. At the meeting in March all the reports and proposed plans will be considered and some definite action taken. The money will also be paid over at that time into the hands of the Trustees, and it is hoped that the whole scheme will be in full and successful operation by the 1st of May. The highest order of talent is to be employed. Mr. PEABODY proposes to return to England in the Spring. Should his life be spared, in about two years he will again visit America, when he designs making a tour through the South, with Gov. AIKEN and other members of the Trustees, to witness the workings of the schools."

The discussions between the candidates for Governor in New-Hampshire have been resumed, Mr. SINCLAIR having recovered his health.

The Democratic State and Congressional Conventions in Rhode Island are to be held in Providence on the 14th of March.

Hon. W. D. LYLES of Mississippi publishes a card declining a nomination for the Governorship, in favor of Gov. HUMPHREYS.

The Alabama Legislature passed and the Governor approved not less than 700 bills at its recent session.

G. M. ANDREWS, of Knox, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Kentucky Eighth District.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to March 2 by Ocean Telegraph. The steamship *Manhattan*, from Liverpool Feb. 15, arrived at this port last evening.

By way of Paris we have intelligence from Mexico. MAXIMILIAN has, it is stated, forbidden the transmission of dispatches to Europe giving opinions on the state of the country, lest they should fall into the hands of the Liberals.

It is said that the Czar urges the Sublime Porte to cede Candia to Greece.

CONGRESS.

The bill for the relief of W. H. WEBB, builder of the iron-clad *Dunderberg*, passed the Senate yesterday. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to release all Government claims upon the vessel on Mr. WEBB refunding the sums advanced to him by the Government. Mr. POLAND moved to postpone the consideration of the Tariff Bill, which was the Special Order, and take up the Bankrupt Bill—disagreed to, yeas 13, nays 27. The Tariff Bill was then taken up, the question being on agreeing to the bill offered by Mr. BINGHAM in the House on the previous evening, and which was agreed to there. It provides for an increased duty on wool and woolen goods. Mr. CATTELL renewed his motion proposing an increased tax of 20 per cent. on all other imported goods, except tea, sugar, coffee and molasses. After some general debate this amendment was disagreed to, yeas 17, nays 27. The bill was then passed, yeas 31, nays 12; 9 members absent or not voting. The bill now goes to the President for his signature. It is substantially the same as that passed by the House on the 24th of July last. The bill indemnifying the President and military officers for acts committed in suppressing the rebellion, was passed, yeas 30, nays 16. The report of the Conference Committee on the Bankrupt Bill was agreed to, yeas 24, nays 20; absent or not voting 8. The bill now goes to the President. The report of the Conference Committee recommending the redemption of the compound-interest notes by three per cent. loan certificates was also agreed to. The President's veto of the Tenure of Office Bill was received and read, and the bill, without debate, was immediately passed over the veto by a vote of yeas 35, nays 11. An executive session was held and a recess taken. At the Evening Session the President's veto of the Reconstruction Military Bill was read, and Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, made a lengthy speech in which he said that while he would have preferred some other plan of reconstruction, he should vote for the passage of the bill over the veto. Mr. SAULSBURY, BUCKALEW and other Democratic members also spoke against it. The vote was then taken and the bill passed by yeas, 38; nays, 10; absent or not voting, 4. The galleries of the Senate were crowded with spectators, and when the Speaker announced that the bill, having previously passed the House, had now become a law, there was great applause. The Senate then went into executive session.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill furnished matter for debate in the House. The Committee reported that it had agreed upon all points but three, but the House refused to accept such a report, and a new Committee was called for. The bill regulating the tariff on wool was announced as having passed the Senate, and was immediately passed by the House without amendment. Among the Executive communications presented by the Speaker was the President's Message vetoing the bill "To provide a more efficient Government for the late rebel States," which is popularly known as "the Military Government Bill." The veto was read in full by the Clerk, occupying about 55 minutes. The members listened to its reading with the most profound attention, and when two were seen conversing together they were promptly called to order. The Speaker announced that the question would be, "Shall the House, on reconsideration, agree to the passage of the bill?" Mr. ELDRIDGE, assuming to speak for the Democratic members, said they had agreed that it was useless to combat the bill further, but he desired to enter his protest against its passage, and announced his belief that it would lead to a dissolution of the Union. Messrs. BAYER, ANCONA, LE BLOND and others denied the right of Mr. ELDRIDGE to speak for the minority, and also denied that any agreement had been made in regard to the bill, and declared it was their duty to oppose its passage by every means in their power. They also predicted the breaking up of the nation. After some further debate, Mr. BLAINE moved to suspend the rules, so that the House could proceed to vote on the question. Mr. LE BLOND moved to take a recess, but the Speaker ruled him out of order, as another motion was before the House. Mr. FINCK appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the House sustained the Speaker, yeas 172, nays 4. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill over the veto, resulting, yeas 135, nays 48, whereupon the Speaker announced that the bill had again passed the House. This announcement was greeted with applause by members on the floor and by the galleries, whereupon the Speaker rebuked the galleries, to the great amusement of the members, who escaped censure. A report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to provide ways and means for the payment of the compound interest notes was received. The Committee recommend that instead of $100,000,000 legal tender notes being issued for their redemption there be issued $50,000,000 of loan certificates bearing three per cent. interest. The report gave rise to considerable debate, but was finally agreed to, yeas 83, nays 83, the Speaker adding his vote in the affirmative. The House then took the usual recess. At the Evening Session the President's veto of the Tenure of Office Bill was read, and immediately passed over the veto by a vote of yeas 131, nays 37. While the Reconstruction Veto was listened to with profound attention by the members, the Tenure of Office Veto excited no interest whatever. The Conference Committee on the Tax Bill made a report, among other things recommending that the tax on cotton be fixed at 2½ cents per pound, and that gas companies be permitted to charge their tax to consumers. A complimentary resolution was passed expressive of the thanks of the House for the able manner in which Speaker COLFAX had presided during the session. The session was continued until the time of our going to press, without any signs of an adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. HENRY PECK died in New-Haven on Friday, at the age of 72 years. His connection with the State Medical Hospital, of which society he was the Vice-President at the time of his death, and with the American Mutual Life Insurance Company and the New-Haven Savings Bank, of both of which institutions he died a director, gave him much prominence in local affairs. He was Mayor of the city from 1846 until 1850, and also twice served as a Representative in the Legislature of Connecticut.

The *Montana Post*, after a careful estimate, places the amount of gold shipped during the past year from Helena at a total of nearly ten millions. Over five millions of the gold were taken down the Missouri River. One party took with them $972,000, another party $500,000, and a third $200,000. At last reports Flour was quoted in Montana at $9 50@$10 ℘ 100 lbs. Sugar $37 ℘ 100 lbs. Coffee $40 ℘ 100 lbs. Tea $3 50 ℘ lb. Dried apples 42c. and peaches 85c. ℘ lb.

One of the most prominent business men of Higginsville, Oneida County, recently eloped with the wife of one of his neighbors. They had been living together previously, and the elopement was in consequence of the injured husband having obtained a verdict of $600 damages on account of the alienation of his wife. The eloping gentleman was a widower and his paramour is the mother of two respectable grown-up daughters.

The mystery of the dead bodies found at the Grand Trunk Railway Depot in Buffalo has been unraveled. Dr. MADDEN, resident Physician of the County Poorhouse, confesses to have packed the bodies for Ann Arbor, Mich., to accommodate the Medical University there, which was short of subjects. Dr. MADDEN was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

It is reported that a panther made its appearance near Bricksburg, Monmouth County, N. J., a few days ago, and attempted to carry off a child, but being closely pursued, dropped it, and made its escape. It is supposed that the recent heavy snows had cut off its ordinary supplies, which accounts for its appearance so near a human dwelling.

Professor LOOMIS of Yale College says that the average temperature in the month of February was seven degrees higher than the average of the same month for eighty-eight years, and that it counterbalanced the unusual coldness of December and January, so that the Winter, on the whole has been an average one.

At a public sale in New-Jersey of the personal property of the late Major JOSEPH GREEN, on Friday of last week, a spirited competition arose for the possession of a quantity of whisky. Some six or eight gallons of apple whisky were struck off at $9 25 per gallon. The total sum paid for 23 gallons of old rye whisky was $431 25!

The First National Bank of Hudson was closed Saturday for examination of accounts, it being alleged that the Cashier is a defaulter to a large amount. The Cashier makes a clean breast of it, and acknowledges that he has lost heavily in speculations in fancy stocks.

CYRILLE DION has been challenged by a young Englishman in Quebec to play billiards for the championship of Canada and $500. DION accepts, and the match will take place during the grand tournament to be given by JOSEPH DION in May.

The Cashier of the First National Bank of Newton (Mass.) is short $110,000. The President of the Bank reports that the Cashier went to Boston on Friday, and has not since been heard of.

LOCAL NEWS.

GEORGE BENNETT *alias* ALEXANDER LEWIS, who is charged with obtaining goods upon false pretenses from several down town-firms, had his case still further examined into before Justice HOGAN. After considerable testimony had been introduced, the case was again adjourned.

The number of cases disposed of during the February Term of the Court of General Sessions was 73, of which 41 were for grand larceny. The number of prisoners sent to State Prison was 18, and to the Penitentiary 10.

Only fifteen prisoners, charged with various offences, were brought before the Courts, on writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, during the month of February.

The March Term of the Court of General Sessions will commence to-morrow, Recorder HACKETT presiding.

Congress Yesterday.

The expected veto of the Military Government Bill was received yesterday, read and listened to with respect, and promptly repassed the House—yeas 135, nays 48; on its previous passage the vote was 125 to 46. It was immediately sent to the Senate, and there readopted—38 to 10—REVERDY JOHNSON voting for it; on the original passage the vote was 35 to 7. So it gains ten votes in the House and three in the Senate. It is now the law of the land, and all further opposition, save in legitimate efforts for its repeal, will be factious and treasonable. The next veto was of the bill to regulate the Tenure of Office; and this, too, was as promptly readopted by overwhelming majorities. On the Currency Bill there was a compromise, and a modified act has been adopted. The only bit of tariff legislation is an amendment concerning the duties on wool and woolen goods. The Fortification Appropriation Bill has passed, and there remain the Legislative, the Deficiency, the Naval and the Omnibus (or general) appropriations to put through. There seems to be no good reason for having more to do on Monday than go through the formalities of adjournment.

Fire-Proof Buildings and Fire Insurance—The Ounce of Prevention.

Not in New-York alone, but in her sister cities, the discussion still goes on, how to avoid losses by fire. If the question shall ever be properly and practically answered, the recent conflagrations of great buildings will not have been unmixed evils.

As usual, it is bitter experience alone that teaches, and that provides remedies against the repetition of calamities. When a vast and devastating fire occurs, there is a general palpitation about the more feeble insurance companies anything but creditable to their solvency; and public curiosity is invariably piqued, on such occasions, to know what companies are going to break, and what will pull through. To apply the terms "assure" and "insurance" to corporations creating such anxiety as to their fate on every great emergency, is stretching a metaphor. True it is that most companies limit themselves to (say) $10,000 risks on any one building, unless in very exceptional cases. Some few take as high as $20,000 risks. Some take one or other of these maximums only on a whole block, unless marvelously well built. It would seem that such precautions might secure the companies, and never insure the real estate owners. But the trouble is that when whole blocks go, in a conflagration, the underwriters may go with them.

Every prudent man, however, insures himself in some way; and it is pretty clear that one good way is to guard against fire, as well as to provide for making up losses after the fire has occurred. One of the best possible insurance companies is a fire-proof building. If flames break out in any chamber of it, there is at least hope of confining them there. In such buildings, a furious blaze may start in one compartment, devour everything combustible within it, and labor in vain to sweep into other stories, or, perhaps, even into other compartments on the same story. A mass of cinders and ashes confined within iron or stone walls and floors, tells the story of the fire-proof building. It may be said that in fire-proof buildings iron will warp. While this is true in special cases of intense heat, it is rarely or never true in a such a sense as to destroy the fire-proof quality of the structure. Iron shutters sometimes warp, and it is unfortunate that the defect cannot be remedied. In general, however, there are not enough combustibles on one story of a fire-proof building to heat the floors and partitions beyond their power of endurance.

Of course, the value of fire-proof buildings in keeping out fire originating in neighboring structures, is too obvious to need notice. As to that, they are as invaluable to their neighbors as to themselves. Near a famous public building, as we remember, was, and perhaps still is, a large stable. To guard against fire from the stable, iron shutters were put upon the adjoining face of the building. A great fire came, in time, but it started in the public building, not in the stable; and it was the latter that got the benefit of the iron shutters, which, indeed, saved the stable.

To men of wealth the erection of a fire-proof building is really the best insurance, for it does not exact a vast increase of outlay. Surely such buildings are of far greater value to the city than any others. They can be made as ornamental as others; and the very expenditure on substantial worth is a guarantee that they will also be ornamental. They preserve, too, much civic wealth from destruction. For, whether the insurance company can pay or not, the burned property is gone—a loss to the city as well as to the owner or underwriter. These buildings last, too, hundreds of years, while more fragile ones crumble and require rebuilding. All these are general considerations, and go beyond the question of saving an insurance premium on a store or its contents.

It is very true that the purposes to which a building is likely to be put, often control the question of its structure, since the full benefits of an iron-proof building cannot be secured in all cases. Such as are to be used for banks and offices, can be cut up into small chambers with brick or iron partitions, giving a fire no chance to spread. Whereas, in great warehouses, these numerous fire-proof partitions are impossible. It is also inconvenient or impossible to keep the scuttles shut at night; and a fire taking on the lower floor, roars up through the open scuttles as through the flue of a chimney.

However, not to go into details, it is clear that recent experience teaches the need of adding more protection to all our buildings than is now customary. We have seen rows of houses so constructed as to invite a conflagration, instead of confining it. How many such blocks of stores and dwelling houses are there, with flat roofs, and no shadow of a battlement between house and house? while to increase the chances of a fire's sweeping, the roof will be covered with an inflammable coat of tar. When, in addition, such buildings are built so high as to be only just reached by the stream from a steam fire-engine, its force being expended in the ascent, we can see how fires spread and carry all before them.

The Howl from the Hall.

The members of the present Common Council have procured from some ready-writer a long statement of the operations of the various branches and Commissions that disburse money in this City. The writer's orders appear to have been to show that the State Legislature is responsible for the taxation under which we groan, and the result of his argument is that the Common Council cannot justly be charged with more than $1,969,664 22 of the $19,393,941 19, which (he says) is the sum total of expense for the current year. We are quite familiar with this style of argument, known by the technical name of sophistry. It is a form of pleading allowed to counsel in desperate cases, but rarely used by well-informed lawyers, as its effect is almost always fatal to the client. It is a confession that the act was committed; but that the defendant did it unwittingly, or when he was drunk, or over-persuaded, or enforced, or anything else that may be offered, not in justification, but in mitigation.

Ever since the fearful acceleration of taxes under FERNANDO WOOD and the Ring, this sort of defence has formed the bulk of the prosaic documents that emanate from the City Hall. The first attempt of the Legislature to remove merely executive duties from the mire of partisan struggles, was denounced as an invasion of Common Council rights. Several years ago the vastly preponderant Democratic majority in this City fixed its wolfish eyes upon the rich gold-diggings of the City Treasury. After many a stout struggle on the part of the old Whig organization, the Empire Clubbers were conclusively triumphant, the Democratic majority was beyond probability of reverse—the gallant warriors who had fought their last fight for the City of their birth and their love, were overborne by the brute force of alien adventurers that rallied to the aid of the mercenary native Swiss, who always fight on what they deem to be the winning side:

> "Then wolves came with fierce gallop,
> And crows on eager wings,
> To tear the flesh of captains,
> And peck the eyes of kings;"

—the City was given over to a horde of plunderers who fully believed and carried out the Jacksonian maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils." Conspiring with two or three renegade Whigs in the Common Council, whose votes were necessary to overcome the vetoes that might have been expected, (this was about 1850-52,) the firmly-established Democracy formed their famous Ring. For a time this organization of thieves was stoutly opposed by Mayors and Comptrollers; but by deception here and bribery there, it grew rapidly, and within a very few years it was able to nominate and elect its own tools to the highest offices. Its power lived unchecked until about two or three years ago, when the business on its hands became too much for the genius of its managers; there were jobs contemplated that would divide ten, thirty, fifty and a hundred thousand dollars at a clip, and the scent of such baits was so tantalizing that the small fry became clamorous to taste too soon; hints were thrown out, quarrels occurred in the secret council, members complained of being cheated, and mournfully declared that, although there might be "honor among thieves" as an abstract proposition, and even as a general rule, that these particular New-York thieves were a disgusting exception. The fact is, Jonah was trying to swallow the whale. So long as the villains were content with petty larceny, it was safe work. To take ten or twenty per cent. upon all claims against the City that went through certain committees, made up of themselves; to rake down from $10 to $25 from each person (of course by the hands of a mutual friend) who was appointed to a petty office; to collect a fixed per cent. of every salary within their reach; to put a few dozens of men of straw upon pay-rolls and pocket their wages; to threaten to revoke licenses, to remove railroad tracks, to raise rents, all just enough to compel the victims to "arrange matters;" to order large jobs of work for which they had no possible excuse beyond the share they got of the cost,—these were the earliest and safest operations of the Ring, which was first of Aldermen alone, then of the leading spirits in both Boards, and lastly, combining with these a select few of City officers and working politicians without office. But "Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked." The harvest of five or ten thousand dollars a year was too poor for the conspirators; they must launch into deep water; they must sell Ward's Island; purchase the Lowber property; charter (or try to charter) a dozen City railroads; establish new ferries; lay out the upper part of the island; widen Broadway; pave Broadway; remove awnings in Broadway; remove stages from Broadway—in fact Broadway was the rock on which they split. Their bold designs alarmed the property-owners on that street, for "stand and deliver" was the programme; they projected these "improvements" in order to be bought off, just as they time and again bled the railroad companies by threatening to remove steam far up-town, by ordering the use of a new kind of rails, by prohibiting dummies, and by whatever canterization they hoped would bring the victim to terms. All interests were alarmed; remonstrance was in vain; "no trust" was easily read in the shameless faces of the agents who played the go-between to "arrange matters;" it was cash down and no receipts, and no papers given. On one occasion it was boasted that the Ring had on foot a single job that was worth a million the day it was consummated. But they overdid it; their victims, after escaping the rack, had strength enough to reach Albany, where their pitiful appeals found a hearing, and the result was a gradual and pretty rapid restriction of the hunting grounds of the Ring. One by one the arms of the horrible devil-fish were cut away, until but a single one of its suckers remains—the Common Council. It would have been better, perhaps, to have struck this first, abolished the body altogether, and given its powers to the first ten men that could be found who had never set foot inside the City Hall.

The present Common Council complain that they are shorn of power, yet held to responsibility; they show that seven-eighths of the money paid by the people for government is beyond their reach. That is their grievance; but the people say—Amen. Restore the power of distribution to the City Hall, and within twenty-four hours the Committee now shedding crocodile tears over the wastefulness of Commissions, will prove to a demonstration that this is the best and cheapest governed City in the world.

Whimpering, however, is useless. Commissions may not be the best nor the most economical means of governing; but the gentlemen of the Ring may rest assured that the power will never be restored to the Common Council—it would not be given back if the Legislature were Democratic five to one. In truth, the State never trusted the City to tax the the people; there never was a day when the Common Council could levy a dollar without the approbation of the Legislature by special enactment. What the Ring would have done, had the City been empowered to raise as well as spend money, the wildest imagination cannot conceive. The rich metallic music of the Ring is gone; the Ring itself is broken, and, like an arch without a keystone, is shorn forever of its strength. Its "pile" has been cut down to two millions per year, and that is just two millions too much. The near approach of the State Convention has induced the Legislature to lay aside some half dozen bills for the entire abolition of the Common Council, and now that their power is so well hedged in, they will probably remain undisturbed until a revised Constitution shall establish new rules for municipal Governments, and bring the organic law of the State to the protection of the tax-payers who have been so long and so mercilessly plundered by those who should have been their protectors.

The Last Lecture of Prof. Agassiz.

Prof. AGASSIZ has done good service to the scientific world by his lecture lately delivered in this City. The scope of his discourse went very much further than was originally intended in the announcement of its subject, "The Monkeys and the Native Inhabitants of South America." The Professor felt as much, and said in the introduction to his lecture that he would take a broader view of it, and discuss "the relations which exist between monkeys and mankind." It is a grave subject, one that trenches upon the province of revealed religion not less than upon all branches of natural history and our accepted knowledge of the gradual intellectual advancement of the human world.

Not many of the general reading public are fully aware that for about ten years—in fact, since the discovery of the gorilla—the theory has been broached that the highest race of man is but a higher developed species of monkey, or to be more precise, and, using the words of Prof. AGASSIZ, that mankind are "the lineal descendants of monkeys." Comparative anatomy has been resorted to in order to prove that the skeleton of the chimpanzee or gorilla is so near the same as that of man that they all must only be different species of the same genus. Prof. THOMAS HUXLEY, in England, is one of the most energetic advocates of this theory, and in his work on "Man's Place in Nature," he hesitates not to assert that man is but a higher grade of an ape, and he even so far elevates the assumed involuntary progenitors of mankind as to call the gorilla, the chimpanzee, the ourang-outang and other similar species of the monkey tribe—"man-like apes." But the theory did not originate with him. Prof. DARWIN, in his work on *The Origin of Species*, also maintains the doctrine of the gradual development of higher grades of animated life from one primitive germ. And Prof. KARL VOGT, of Zurich, may also claim a share, for in his *Physiology of Man* he stoutly maintains the doctrine of transmutation from a first beginning. But Prof. HUXLEY went further than all of them, and endeavored to popularise his doctrine by delivering, some years ago, a series of "six lectures to workingmen," in which he tried his best to impress his hearers with the belief that, though in appearance men, they are in fact but a shade better than monkeys. We well recollect with what ferocity he attacked Prof. OWEN, who in a lecture delivered, we believe, before the Ethnological Society of London, presumed mildly to doubt the correctness of his conclusions. And then it was revealed that the *hippocampus minor*, a small bony protuberance in the interior of the rear base of the skull, the presence of which in monkeys Prof. OWEN denied, formed the great pivot upon which HUXLEY's theory rested. The "war of the *Hippocampi*," as it was sometimes derisively called, created considerable amusement among those that paid any attention to it. From this short retrospect it will be seen that this (we cannot but call it hateful theory) has found warm defenders among eminent men of science; for even HUXLEY, with all his passionate excess, stands high in renown among naturalists, and the scientific fame of DARWIN and VOGT no one will impugn. Our thanks, therefore, are due to Prof. AGASSIZ, who ranks the equal, if not superior, to all those named, for completely exposing the fallacy, nay, the very absurdity of the theory thus advanced; and we hope that his lecture, the popular language and clear, intelligible manner of statement among its distinguishing characteristics, will be put in some more permanent form, and receive a wide circulation on both continents.

Ritualism in America.

It is not in the least surprising that a large number of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America should unite in a vigorous manifesto or protest upon the subject of Ritualism, nor can such a protest properly be discussed in other than a respectful spirit. Nevertheless there are some considerations not unworthy the attention of the gentlemen who signed it, and not the less so that there are some names wanting which would have added to it considerable additional weight.

The protest relies in part upon the declaration adopted immediately after the Revolution that the American Protestant Episcopal Church is a particular and national Church, and that every such has authority to establish, change or abolish its rites and ceremonies; and further, that the rites and ceremonies as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer are the law of this Church, which every Bishop, presbyter and deacon has bound himself by subscription to follow and obey. Further, as no Book of Common Prayer nor laws of the Church of England can be cited in defence of any departure from the law of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, any attempt to introduce unknown rites, such as are specified by the Protest, is offensive to "the common order of the Church, hurteth the authority of the Magistrate and woundeth the conscience of the weak brethren."

In one sense, the American Protestant Episcopal Church may be called national—the sense in which any large association, having its ramifications spreading over the whole country, and at once numerous and influential, can be called national. The title is equally applicable to any other church among us of sufficient size to consider itself justified in assuming it. In the kind of authority which is claimed by the Church of England, "as by law established," that of the protesting bishops has no share. It is true that the voluntary adoption of a solemn pledge on the part of these clergy to uphold particular methods of worship should be binding, but various interpretations by different clergy of the nature of that which they have thus solemnly adopted has not been thought to violate this pledge, otherwise the protest would never have seen the light. These differences of interpretation are inevitable in all churches, except in one of so definite a ceremonial as the Catholic. If all the power of the English establishment has failed to repress them within its own bosom, how could it be otherwise in America? The human mind operates in the same manner in both hemispheres, and the only difference between them is that in one the legal National Church has legal powers, while in the other a church which is national only by its own entitling has not the authority of law, nor can employ legal pains and penalties against even the humblest of its members.

The American Protestant Episcopal Church is a noble institution, and in one way even nobler than that from which it has arisen. It has had no authority by statute; it has no spiritual courts of jurisdiction. But it has flourished, nevertheless. While the older organization has been backed by all the aids that royalty and a powerful aristocracy could give to it, it is not more venerated or loved than its younger prototype. The congregations of the latter are assembled by the promptings of individual feeling and not by the prejudice which forms one of the most powerful ruling influences over humanity. But scattered all over the breadth and length of the land, they are the people of a republic who worship in it, and it would be impossible for these people to forget the fact. It was established among men who had fought for and gained political liberty, and of political liberty mental liberty is a logical and necessary consequence.

There need be no ill feeling in this matter, nor will there be if all concerned appreciate the whole subject in a candid spirit. We are essentially a free people, and intend to remain so. The freedom we enjoy is our own, and we must let its light shine wheresoever it will. To dictate to any sect from without, or for the chiefs of any sect to dictate to its members, is contrary to our ideas of that freedom, and does infinitely more harm than good. There is room enough for all shades of orthodoxy within the Established Church in England, and so the wisest of its clergy have repeatedly urged. If this be so, shall there be less freedom in a Church which has grown up in the midst of the American Republic? All that is necessary is the avoidance of any extreme views or observances by which weak brethren may be wounded. Other Churches understand this—they fully recognize the differences between Old World and New World surroundings. For instance, and as one example out of many, in Quebec and Montreal, and many smaller Canadian towns, the Roman Catholic priest wears in public a costume which distinguishes him from all other of his fellow men, while in New-York his appearance is no more noticeable than that of any other private gentleman. And yet the latter loses no influence because of his abjuring conspicuousness, but rather the reverse, because it is a recognition of the political equality which carries with it so large an influence upon social habits and feelings.

There may be, indeed, danger that this ritualistic controversy, if indulged in to any great extent, will take the place of some things which to the lay mind are often considered of greater importance than any questions of ceremonial or nice theological distinctions. There is a vast field wherein both High and Low Church can labor, and where polemical debate would be out of place. There is a great substratum of sin and wretchedness which is little explored, and the exploration of which is, some think, the especial duty of the pastor, of whatever creed. This is a great nation, smarting from its wounds and not yet recognizing how noble it is to forgive. There is a race long degraded by political influences and prostrate in the mud of its own self-abasement—the "poor whites" need all that can be done for them. There is another race in the process of being raised to privileges, the responsibility of which they little understand—the colored people need all that can be done for them. There are all the lawlessness and corruption of cities; there are the garrotters of New-York and the guerrillas of the West,—these need all that can be done for them. The mass of American men and women who listen to beloved preachers do not forget these facts, and would much rather that an idle controversy—for so many of them think it—be not allowed to occupy the time and attention of men who can be much more useful in other ways, and who can gain much more praise from those whose praise is of value, and much more self-approval also, if they think less of ritualism and its debates and more of the true, common sense, modern interpretation of the word apostle.

The Old School and New School Presbyterian Churches—How they Divided.

The present movement for the union of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States is fraught with interest to thousands of our readers, and a brief sketch of the history of that Church, including a notice of how it came to be divided, is furnished, with the view of informing many, even Presbyterians, who have not hitherto posted themselves upon the nature of the difference between the two branches. The early emigrants from Scotland and the North of Ireland, some of the settlers in New-England, some Huguenots and some colonists originally of the Dutch Reformed Churches, constituted the nucleus of the Presbyterian Church in this country while it was yet a cluster of colonies. The first Presbytery was constituted in 1705, and the first Synod was that of Philadelphia, constituted in 1716. Such was the progress of Presbyterianism that the first Synod soon became so large that it was deemed best for the interests of the Church to divide it into two, and in 1741 the Synod of New-York was constituted. For reasons, which were doubtless satisfactory, the two Synods were merged into one in 1758, under the title of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia. Meantime, members of this branch of the Church having traveled southward and settled themselves, they looked to the Synod to supply them with preachers, and as early as 1768 applications were sent from no less than twenty-one places in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia asking for supplies. Such was the progress of the Presbyterian system that in 1788 measures were taken for the constituting of a General Assembly, and it was organized in 1789. It was at this juncture that the aggressive spirit of Christianity appeared to develop itself among the ministers and members of this Church, hence the subject of missions began to be considered, and a Standing Committee of the Assembly first took charge of the missionary work—the field being for the most part of a home character. In 1816 the Standing Committee gave place to the Board of Missions.

From this time henceforward the Presbyterian missionaries went out in all directions, North, South, East and West. As the people traveled and settled, so traveled the missionaries. The little colonies who settled in various portions of Connecticut found it easiest to cast their lot with those of the Congregationalist order, and neither feeling sufficiently strong, in many places, to maintain the stated preaching of the Gospel separately, they agreed to combine, and, with such aid as they could obtain from outside sources, secure the regular ministrations of a pastor. It was to facilitate this plan that the General Assembly, in 1801, agreed with the General Association of Connecticut upon "the plan of union between Presbyterians and Congregationalists in the new settlements." This step was taken in the zeal and fervor which the missionary spirit had enkindled, not because it was constitutional, for that, we believe, never was claimed. From this step came, at a future day, the division which gave us the Old and the New Schools. New-England modes of expression had become customary in various pulpits, and with the transfers of ministers from one field to another, this new style of thought traveled the length and the breadth of the Presbyterian boundaries until the suspicion was mooted that the Calvinism of New-England and that of the Westminster Confession of Faith, as held by the General Assembly, differed in many respects. No division of communion resulted from this, but the two schools of thought became distinguished by the titles they have borne ever since, "Old and New School." The division was too serious a thing to be allowed on mere differences as to the choice of expression in describing doctrines which were held as the common belief; it needed a more powerful cause than that to bring separation about, and that cause was furnished in the attack upon the long recognized Board of Missions by the New School Party, they believing that as in the settlements at a distance there was a strange commixture of Presbyterian and Congregational ministers with Congregational and Presbyterian people, it was fairest to have the ministers aided by the American Home Missionary Society, and this was the point of collision which culminated or began to culminate in 1837. At the meeting of the General Assembly in that year the "Plan of Union" adopted in 1801 was abrogated by a vote of 143 yeas against 110 nays. A protest on the part of the minority was presented against this action, which was met with the conclusion on the part of the Assembly, "that the reasonings of the protesters are fallacious; the 'plan of government' adopted in 1801 is, and ever has been, unconstitutional, and therefore this General Assembly ought to declare, as it has done in the resolution protested against, that it is from the beginning, null and void." Other protests were presented and again answered; then a Committee of ten, five from each party, was appointed "to inquire into the expediency of a voluntary division of the Presbyterian Church." That Committee consisted of Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, Dr. ALEXANDER, Dr. CUYLER, Dr. WITHERSPOON and Mr. EWING, on the part of the majority, and Dr. MCAULEY, Dr. BEMAN, Dr. PETERS, Mr. DICKINSON and Mr. JESSUP, on the part of the minority. The Committee failed to agree, and both sections made reports, the minority taking the ground that the Assembly had no right, constitutional or moral, to adopt a plan for the division of the Church, in relation to which they were uninstructed by the Presbyteries. After the reports were read, they were laid on the table by a vote of 138 yeas to 107 nays. The Synod of the Western Reserve was then declared no longer a part of the Presbyterian Church, and the Synods of Utica, Geneva and Genesee followed in like manner. The General Assembly then dissolved the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia by resolution. All these transactions were promptly met by protests, and as promptly answered. Then followed pastoral letters from the General Assembly, signed by the Moderator, DAVID ELLIOTT, and the stated Clerk, JOHN MCDOWELL.

In 1838, when the General Assembly met in Philadelphia, and the Moderator, Rev. DAVID ELLIOTT, D. D., had opened it with prayer, Rev. WM. PATON, D. D., of the Third Presbytery of New-York, offered a preamble and resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, The General Assembly of 1837 adopted certain resolutions intended to deprive certain Presbyteries of the right to be represented in the General Assembly; and *whereas*, the more fully to accomplish their purpose, the said Assembly of 1837 did require and receive from their clerks a pledge or promise that they would, in making out the roll of Commissioners to constitute the General Assembly of 1838, omit to insert therein the names of Commissioners from said Presbyteries; and *whereas*, the said clerks having been requested by Commissioners from the said Presbyteries to receive their commissions and enter their names on the roll of the General Assembly of 1838, now about to be organized, have refused to receive and enter the same; therefore

Resolved, That such attempts on the part of the General Assembly of 1837 and their clerks to direct and control the organization of the General Assembly of 1838, are unconstitutional, and in derogation of its just rights as the general representative judicatory of the whole Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Resolved, That the General Assembly cannot be legally constituted except by admitting to seats and to equality of powers, in the first instance, all Commissioners who present the usual evidences of their appointment. And that it is the duty of the clerks, and they are hereby directed, to form the roll of the General Assembly of 1838, by including therein the names of all Commissioners from Presbyteries belonging to the said Presbyterian Church, not omitting the Commissioners from the several Presbyteries within the bounds of the Synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee and the Western Reserve; and in all things to form the said roll according to the known practice and established usage of previous General Assemblies.

The Moderator declared Dr. PATON to be out of order. Dr. PATON appealed from that decision, and the Moderator declared the appeal to be out of order also.

After the roll had been called by the clerk, with the exceptions alluded to, Rev. ERSKINE MASON, D. D., of the Third Presbytery of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the roll be now completed by adding the names of all Commissioners now present from the several Presbyteries within the bounds of the Synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee and the Western Reserve.

The Moderator stated that the Commissioners alluded to could not be received, whereupon Dr. MASON tendered the position of Commissioners from the Presbyteries of Lorain, Geneva, Genesee, Oneida, Angelica, Maumee, Watertown, Portage, Cayuga, Ontario, Rochester, Delaware, Otsego, Trumbull, Onondaga, Chemung, Huron, Buffalo, Grand River, Niagara, Cortland, Chenango, Cleveland, Bath and Tioga, and demanded that they be put on the roll. The resolution was declared to be out of order. Dr. MASON appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Moderator declared the appeal to be out of order.

Thereupon, Rev. JOHN P. CLEAVELAND, of the Presbytery of Detroit, rose, and said that a constitutional organization of the Assembly must be secured at that time and place, and he trusted it would not be regarded as discourtesy, but merely a matter of necessity, if they then proceeded to organize the General Assembly for 1838, in the fewest words, the shortest time, and with the least interruption practicable. Dr. BEMAN, of Troy, was chosen Moderator, *pro tem*, and Dr. MASON, of New-York, and Mr. GILBERT, of Wilmington, were chosen clerks *pro tem*. Rev. SAMUEL FISHER, D. D., of Newark, was chosen Moderator of the Assembly. Dr. MASON was chosen stated clerk, and Mr. GILBERT permanent clerk. The Assembly thus organized were notified by the Trustees of the Church to leave, and they adjourned to the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. A demand was then ordered to be made upon the clerks of the Assembly meeting in the Seventh Church, for the commissions of Commissioners to the General Assembly of 1838, and all the books and papers belonging to the Assembly, all which were refused. Thus was born the New School Presbyterian Church. Litigation for the property of the General Assembly followed. The case, under the title of the Commonwealth *vs.* GREEN and others, was carried before Judge ROGERS and a Jury, and the result was a verdict for the plaintiffs (New School.) The Court in *banc* subsequently granted a new trial. On the 15th of November, 1841, counsel was instructed to withdraw the suit, and it was hoped forever to end the legal controversy. It was at this time that the New School began to pave the way for reunion, and in 1846 the New School Assembly proposed to the Old School Assembly to unite in the Communion, a proposition which was respectfully and affectionately declined.

The efforts made toward a reunion of these two powerful and important Presbyterian bodies have not been in vain, for a better understanding now prevails among both people and ministers, and the desire for a more perfect union than ever controls the pulpits as well as the pews, and if the matters which pertain to the machinery of the benevolent organizations of both bodies can be properly adjusted, a reunion will doubtless take place.

At present the New School Churches contribute their Foreign Mission funds for the most part to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and their Home Mission contributions go to the American Home Mission. These are matters which it is fair to expect will be duly regarded by the committees on conference who have been charged with the consideration of the subject of reunion by their respective General Assemblies. In our sketch of the history of the division in the Church, many interesting details have been necessarily omitted, but we have endeavored to preserve the leading features of the whole controversy, and we believe have interpreted the causes which led to the separation.

SUFFICIENTLY EXPLICIT.—The following is an extract from the testimony of a witness named GEORGE ST. GEORGE, examined before the Select Committee on Frauds upon the Internal Revenue, appointed by Congress:

Question—Were you removed from office by the Secretary of the Treasury?
Answer—Yes, Sir.
Q.—Why were you removed?
A.—The statement was that I drove a span of horses, had made $40,000, and didn't care a damn for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Q.—Did you drive a span of horses?
A.—I did.
Q.—Had you made $40,000?
A.—I had not.
Q.—Did you care a damn for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue?
A.—*I did not, most decidedly.*

Heavy Bank Defalcation at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Saturday, March 2.

The First National Bank of this city was closed to-day for examination of accounts, it being alleged that the Cashier is a defaulter to a large amount.

The Directors of the Bank are now investigating the matter, and will report the amount of deficiency as soon as ascertained. The Cashier makes a clean breast of it, and acknowledges that he has lost heavily in speculations in fancy stocks.

The following card was posted on the door of the bank at 11 o'clock this morning:

The Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Hudson are pained to announce to the public that owing to known defalcations of the Cashier of that institution, they are compelled to close the bank until a full examination of its affairs can be made. Notwithstanding the frank confession of the late Cashier, it is impossible at this moment, from the absence of proper data, and his confused state of mind, to determine what is the actual amount of the defalcations; but from all present appearances they are thought to be confined to only a minor part of the capital. The Board have every confidence in assuring the public that it will be amply secured. Bill holders and depositors have nothing to fear. Valuables deposited for safe keeping are believed to be untouched. Every means in the power of the Board will be used to relieve depositors from their unfortunate situation. At the earliest moment a statement of the affairs of the bank will be made.

(Signed,) J. W. FAIRFIELD, President.

Financial Excitement in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 2.

There was considerable excitement on State-street this morning, occasioned by the development of the irregularities in transactions of the Cashier of the State Bank in regard to certification of checks as "good," bearing the names of MELLEN, WARD & Co., brokers, who suspended payment yesterday. The checks were presented at the Clearing-house at the morning settlement by the various banks holding the same, and were thrown out by the State Bank, on which certifications were made.

The directors of the institution declare that they never entered into or sanctioned any arrangement made between the city banks for the certification of checks, and that such certification of their Cashier was wholly unauthorized by them. The amount involved in these transactions is upward of $500,000. No other parties besides those mentioned are also implicated in these difficulties.

Forged Check Passed in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 2.

Messrs. DREXEL & Co., Bankers, of this city, were victimized to-day by a forged check, presented to them by a man named DAVID GEMMILL, a short, thick-set man with sandy complexion, aged about 35 years. He has fled the city and may possibly make an attempt elsewhere.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to March 2 by Ocean Telegraph.

Mexican News by Way of Paris.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Czar Urges the Sublime Porte to Cede Candia to Greece.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Maximilian Isolated.

PARIS, Saturday, March 2.

Cable dispatches have been received here from Vera Cruz, which state that communication between that city and the Capital has been entirely cut off. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has consequently forbidden the transmission of dispatches to Europe giving opinions on the state of the country, lest they may fall into the hands of the Liberals.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Czar Urges the Porte to Cede Candia to Greece.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, March 2.

The morning papers to-day announce that the Czar of Russia has strongly urged the Sublime Porte to cede the island of Candia to Greece.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, March 2—Noon.

Consols for money 91.

American Securities open as follows:

Erie Shares	36¼
Illinois Central (ex dividend)	76¾
United States Five-Twenties	73½

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 2—Noon.

The Cotton market opens firm. The sales to-day will reach 8,000 bales. Prices are unchanged, and Middling Uplands are quoted at 13¾d., and Middling Orleans, 13⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally unchanged. California Wheat is firm at 13s. 3d. ₩ cental.

PROVISIONS—Lard is quiet and steady at 50s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Bacon 43s. ₩ cwt. for American Middles. Pork 77s. 6d. ₩ 200 lbs. for prime City Mess.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 1s. 7d. ₩ gallon for Pennsylvania refined; Spirits have advanced 1d., and are saleable at 11d. ₩ gallon.

Ashes—34s. for Pots; Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 6d. cwt. for Carolina; Linseed Cakes £10 10s. ₩ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship *Manhattan*, from Liverpool Feb. 15, arrived at this port last evening. We are indebted to the Purser for the prompt delivery of our newspaper files.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Outbreak in Ireland—Official Statement in the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, on Feb. 14, in reply to an inquiry by the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord DUDLEY said:

I can entirely understand the anxiety which the noble Marquis and your Lordships must feel with regard to the unfortunate circumstances which have occurred within the last twenty-four hours, and I also recognize to the fullest extent the duty of withholding nothing from your Lordships. And though the information which we possess is only such as can be received by telegram, and is, therefore, in the highest degree meagre and unsatisfactory, I am perfectly ready to state, without reserve, all the circumstances that have come to our knowledge. Yesterday afternoon we received information by telegram that between Mallow, Valentina, and Killarney the telegraphic wires had been cut, and by telegrams subsequently received we learned that they had been repaired, and that the Company were regularly patrolling the line for the purpose of its protection. Last night, a little before 11 o'clock, we received telegraphic information to the effect that an outbreak had certainly taken place—we do not know in what numbers, or how far armed—but that at Cahirciveen the Coast-guard station had been sacked, and that a messenger—a mounted policeman—had been shot by a body of insurgents. We received information this morning that although the man had been shot at, he had not been killed, but his arms and his horse were taken possession of by the mob. Our information further went on to say that great apprehensions were entertained in the town of Killarney, upon which it was said that the mob were marching. That, as the noble Marquis knows, is distant from Cahirciveen about forty miles. Killarney, at the time, was utterly unprotected, but provision for the safety of the place was made by sending instructions immediately for the movement of troops by express trains from Cork, Tralee, and also from the Curragh. We received in the course of the night three subsequent telegrams, the last of which informed us that the first detachment from Cork had arrived at Killarney, and that the second was expected there in the course of a few hours. I learned to-day from Lord STRATHNAIRN that a detachment of five hundred men were on their way from the Curragh, and already arrived at Mallow. It is satisfactory to learn that these measures afforded great relief to the minds of the people of Killarney, and that no further outbreak has occurred, except, as we understand, that the police barrack at Kells was attacked by the same party which visited Cahirciveen. We have not heard that they approached any nearer to Killarney, nor have we heard of any symptoms of disturbance in any other part of the country. It will also be satisfactory to your Lordships to know that we have arrested an officer in the neighborhood of Cahirciveen, who, when arrested, was proceeding to take command of the insurgents, and was taken with strongly criminatory papers in his possession. I believe that the feeling of anxiety and alarm which this sudden outbreak produced has greatly subsided. At a conference which I felt it my duty to hold last night with His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Lord NAAS, Chief Secretary for Ireland, it was decided that Lord NAAS should proceed to Ireland at once, and he accordingly did so at a very early hour this morning. A telegraph from Lord STRATHNAIRN states that he goes over to Dublin by the mail to-night. I have no reason to believe that this is more than a local outbreak, at the same time notice has been given in every direction that the utmost vigilance is to be exercised. Instructions have been given to the General commanding the district and to the Admiral upon the station, to be on the look-out, and the Government will neglect no precautions that may be necessary to crush this apparent rising before it goes further. This is all the information that I am able to lay before your Lordships. It is all the information which has been received up to a late hour this afternoon, and further than that no means exist at present of obtaining information. I trust, however that the measures taken will prove sufficient to put this matter down. It is most satisfactory to know that in no other part of Ireland has any outbreak taken place, or any sanction being given to these proceedings.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE—I am anxious to learn from the noble Earl whether he is of opinion, or can form any opinion, that these insurgents or invaders came from the direction of the sea. The reference which the noble Earl has made to the Admiral upon the station leads me to ask whether it is probable that these people approached Cahirciveen along the common roads of the country, or from the sea-coast.

The Earl of DERBY—I have given your Lordships the whole of the information I possess. The occurrences have only taken place within the last twenty-four hours, and the intelligence being forwarded by telegraph, we cannot at present obtain further information than that which I have already detailed.

The Scare at Chester—The Whole Affair Probably a Hoax.

From the Manchester Examiner and Times, Feb. 14.

Let us put up our thanksgivings. The Fenians have disappeared from Chester. The worthy Mayor, last night, ate his supper as usual, and the Volunteers have been permitted to return to their peaceful avocations. As for the Scots Fusileer Guards, though ill-pleased at having been torn from their London quarters, and hurried two hundred miles through a rainy night to deal with invisible foes, they are propitiated by the cheers of the inhabitants, *and await with resignation the next fool's errand which the Home Office may have in store for them.* Probably the only personage who feels uncomfortable at the present stage of this ridiculous business is Mr. WALPOLE, who placed himself and the military resources of the Empire unhesitatingly in the hands of the Mayor of Chester, *and dispatched five hundred of our crack troops to counteract the alleged designs of a few unarmed "roughs."* Bearing in mind the well-known characteristics of our Home Secretary, we consider it fortunate that all the available troops in the United Kingdom were not ordered to converge upon Chester. As it is, we are in for a burst of merriment from all quarters.

If we could believe that the Fenians contemplated a "raid" upon Chester Castle, we might congratulate them upon a creditable change of tactics. It is morally, as well as strategically, a step in advance, to transfer the field of conflict to this side of the Atlantic, instead of invading the innocent Provinces of Canada. Englishmen may fairly be held responsible for the wrongs of Ireland—not all Englishmen, but those who have a voice in the councils of the nation. The idea of going to war with us is a trifle more ridiculous than unjust, but at all events it is more magnanimous than that of carrying on warlike operations against a set of people who have as little to do with the government of Ireland as the man in the moon. We have, of course, no right to ask the favor of such a transfer of operations to our own shores. Belligerents usually select the weakest point of an enemy's line for assault, and the weakest point in the British Empire is certainly not the neighborhood of Chester. If there is to be war we would rather have it waged there than at Fort Erie, and if it be true that the American Fenians have sent over delegates for the purpose of pulling the United Kingdom to pieces we must at least applaud their prudence in attempting such a perilous business, not personally, but by proxy.

But what reason have we to credit the Fenians with hostile designs on Chester Castle? The scheme itself is sufficiently wild to make us skeptical in the absence of overwhelming evidence. According to the story, they were first to attack the Cockpit, where the arms of the volunteers are deposited. Supplied with rifles and ammunition, they were then to make a rush at the Castle, overpower the garrison, and seize the stores. The next step in the programme was to have been the freighting of a railway train with the stores and ammunition found in the Castle. The men of course would have taken places in the same train, a railway journey of two or three hours would have carried them to Holyhead, where stores and men would have been shipped for some point on the Irish coast. Thus the first episode would have been a row at the Cockpit, which would have set the whole city in motion, and put the garrison on their guard. Sixty men behind stone walls could hardly have surrendered at discretion. There would have been a siege of some duration, and probably a repulse. Supposing the Fenians inside the Castle, they would have to begin carrying the stores from the Castle to the railway, for which purpose carts and horses would have to be provided. Then would come the lading of railway trucks, and the seizure of carriages and locomotives, to be followed by a journey of eighty miles through a country by this time well aware of what was going on in the City of Chester. At Holyhead—supposing Fenian vessels to be in readiness—they would have to unload the carriages and load the ships, and then pursue their way across the Channel. How much time would be taken up by these operations, and what would the public be doing in the meanwhile? Within a few minutes from the first outbreak the news would be received in London. A few minutes more would carry the tidings to Dublin, and long before the Fenian railway train could reach Holyhead a gunboat would be in attendance to welcome its arrival. If the Fenians could have achieved success in the face of such difficulties they would certainly have deserved it.

The evidence upon which we are asked to credit the Fenians with this wonderful scheme is not remarkable for its cogency. Mr. WALPOLE tells us that those of the Irish population in Liverpool who are supposed to be Fenians, seemed to be usually alive at the end of last week. This circumstance of itself would have caused no serious suspicions, but a communication, said to have been anonymous, was received by the police, announcing a projected attack upon Chester Castle. This news was promptly forwarded to the Home Office and the Mayor of Chester. On Monday morning, the invading hordes arrived. They came from various parts of the country, in batches of fifty and a hundred at a time. Those who arrived at an inconveniently early hour, bivouacked in the railway station till daylight, and then began to perambulate the streets. The Mayor in alarm telegraphed to the Home Office, called out the volunteers, and swore in special constables. Mr. WALPOLE ordered a detachment from the Manchester barracks to proceed at once to Chester. He had already dispatched a special messenger to Liverpool to make inquiries on the spot, and the intelligence sent by him to the Home Office singularly coincided with the information already forwarded by the Mayor. On Monday night, a telegram was received in London, announcing the storming of Chester Castle. Then Mr. WALPOLE felt that no time was to be lost. He telegraphed once more and to the Mayor to ascertain the state of the city, learning that it was still much perturbed, though the Castle was not taken. Mr. WALPOLE at once ordered out the Scots Fusileer Guards. He had also telegraphed to Col. GORDON, the officer in command. When the answer to this telegram arrived it informed Mr. WALPOLE that there was no signs of serious danger, and that no more soldiers were required. But by this time the Fusileers were on their way to Chester. Meanwhile, the "roughs" who had arrived in the morning had begun to leave, some by rail, others by the high road; and on Tuesday there was hardly a Fenian to be seen. After sifting this mass of alarmist rumor, we find at the bottom just two facts—the *receipt of an anonymous letter by the Liverpool police, and the influx of an unusual number of excursionists to Chester on Monday.* Not a single act of violence was committed throughout the day. No threats were heard. There was nothing boisterous or overbearing in the conduct of the visitors. This, of course, admits of being explained by the precautions taken on the part of the authorities, but it is hard to believe that a thousand Irish laborers who had been sent to pillage Chester would have left the place without so much as insulting a single inhabitant.

Looking at the whole affair, we cannot wonder that the impression gains ground *that the Liverpool Police, with whom the amazing story originated, have been hoaxed.* These gentlemen are known to be ready to swallow any nonsense about the Fenians, and it is conjectured that some practical humorist has operated upon their credulity. Whatever may be the real state of the facts, even if the fullest proof to the contrary were forthcoming to-morrow, we submit that, with our present knowledge, it is more reasonable to suppose that the Liverpool police have been hoaxed than that the Fenians entertained the mad design of attacking Chester Castle. Mr. WALPOLE is the real hero of the whole transaction. The Mayor, who on his own responsibility had called out the volunteers, asked Mr. WALPOLE what he should do with them. Mr. WALPOLE replied that the volunteers could only figure as civilians, though, if occasion required, they might act as soldiers, still, however, preserving their civil capacity. Their volleys of rifle shot would be civil volleys, and the theoretic distinction was to be carefully maintained. If they killed anybody, they would kill as civilians, not as soldiers. This is a distinction which could have occurred to few besides Mr. WALPOLE. It does credit to his ingenuity, and it suggests a problem respecting which some explanations may be desirable.

MEXICO.

Maximilian Takes the Field With 6,000 Men—Losses of the Liberals in Recent Engagements.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 2.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 19th of February have been received.

MAXIMILIAN has left, going to the northward, with 6,000 men. His destination is the scene of war.

MEJIA again had command, and with the 6,000 men met CARAVAJAL with 2,000. He killed or captured the whole force, taking their cannons and baggage.

Within three weeks the Liberals have lost seventy-four cannon. In six considerable battles they were victorious once over the French-Liberal soldiers. Without delay, when captured, BAZAINE destroyed the guns, military stores and arms at Puebla and other cities, rather than turn them over to the Imperialists.

The Imperialists have won several battles and reclaimed 300 miles of territory; but the Liberals are rapidly investing their Capital and contracting their lines.

The French Marshal is showing many marks of kindness to the Americans who are leaving the country.

Resources of Lower California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 1.

J. ROSS BROWNE sends a report from Lower California, per the steamship *Suwanee*, in which he mentions the discovery of rich mineral resources. He also speaks well of the geographical position, bays, harbors and fisheries, and says there is plenty of land available for agricultural purposes. Magdelena is a splendid bay, suitable for a naval station. The surrounding country is barren, and water is scarce. Mr. BROWNE and party are making a detailed reconnoissance in the interior, and they will probably make a four months' journey to San Diego, Cal.

LEES and STETSON are at Lopaz, arranging for the possession of grants. An elaborate report, embracing charts, measurements, and the observation of the country, is in progress of preparation.

Speech by Gen. Butler at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 2.

Tweddle Hall was crowded this evening by a quiet audience, including a number of ladies, to listen to an address by Gen. BUTLER. He discussed at length the question of impeachment, quoting several precedents to demonstrate the power of the House of Representatives, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to impeach high officials even for making bad political speeches, as well as for high crimes and misdemeanors.

National Bank Embezzlement.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 2.

An investigation into the affairs of the bank to-day shows an embezzlement of about $50,000. A further examination will doubtless increase the amount. HASBROUCK, the defaulting Cashier, was taken into custody this evening, at the instance of the President of the bank, and lodged in jail.

Extra Session of the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 2.

The Governor has called an extra session of the Legislature for Monday next.

WASHINGTON.

Veto of the Military Government Reconstruction Bill—Reception of the Veto Message in Congress—Exciting Scenes in the Senate and House—The Bill Passed Over the Veto by a Vote of 135 Yeas to 48 Nays—The Loan Certificate Bill—The Tenure of Office Veto in Congress—The Business in Congress.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2.

If Congress was dull and uninteresting yesterday, it has made abundant amends therefor to-day, and the prospect is that the current legislative day will go on to the journal as having commenced Saturday, March 2, at 11 A. M., and ended Monday, March 4, at 12 M. The fact was soon demonstrated that the vetoes were certainly coming to-day, as certain persons had seen one of the documents in print, and during the call of the roll on a motion to pay Mr. MARQUETTE, the new member from Nebraska, full pay and mileage since his election, Col. MOORE, of the President's Staff, entered the House chamber, bringing with him the veto of the Reconstruction Bill, and at 1:35 it was presented. Mr. STEVENS was absent from his seat at the time, and several frightened members interrupted the breathless silence which prevailed with energetic inquiries, such as "Where's STEVENS?" "Where is he?" "Go, bring him in," &c. The pending business having been disposed of, the message was read by Mr. McPHERSON, the Clerk of the House. Mr. STEVENS came in just before he commenced, and after seating himself, began writing. He was about the only member who did not listen attentively. The result of this writing was submitted to the inspection of the Speaker by Mr. STEVENS himself, during the progress of the reading, also to Messrs. BLAINE, GARFIELD, and others, in a very quiet manner. Mr. BLAINE amended it somewhat. A few members had been furnished with copies of the message and occupied themselves in reading it, line for line, with the Clerk. Gen. SCHENCK and Mr. KASSON being engaged in caucussing the mysterious paper prepared by Mr. STEVENS, a point of order was raised, and they adjourned to the cloak-room to continue their consultation. The floor was filled with members elect and privileged persons, and during the entire reading the decorum of the House was preserved in a manner worthy of the importance of the occasion. The galleries were crowded to suffocation, and maintained excellent order, with the exception of a baby in the diplomatic box. At 2:35 o'clock the reading was ended, and, amid great confusion, Mr. STEVENS obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. ELDRIDGE, who stated that he knew that it was physically impossible to attempt to delay the passage of the bill, although the minority felt that course to be their duty, in order that they might prevent the majority from dissolving the Union. LE BLOND echoed the same sentiment, using the phrase, "death-knell of Republican institutions." Mr. BOYER followed, denying the authority of Mr. ELDRIDGE to speak for the minority, whereupon that gentleman announced that he had been informed that the Speaker would overrule all attempts at fillibustering. Mr. ANCONA, evidently bewildered with the responsibility of the subject, denounced ELDRIDGE as a usurper, and proposed to fight as long as he had breath, and was supported in this determination by Mr. FINCK. The Speaker then announced that the anticipated decision was not a new thing, but its history was as old as the House itself, and stated that it was competent to suspend all rules by a two-thirds vote, on Mondays after the morning hour, and during the last ten days of the session. Mr. STEVENS resumed the floor for the purpose of allowing Mr. BLAINE to present the mysterious paper which he had prepared, and which turned out to be a resolution to suspend the rules, in accordance with the decision just rendered, for the passage of the bill over the veto. In a few words he adverted to the melancholy feelings which must have filled the breast of the minority, and ironically invited them to attend the funeral of the Republic. Mr. ELDRIDGE then moved to lay the bill on the table, FINCK to lay the resolution on the table, LE BLOND to adjourn. The first two motions were decided out of order, and Mr. LE BLOND was taken off his feet by a decision that he was also out of order, as the resolution pending would deprive him of the liberty of making such a motion, if adopted. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and Mr. ANCONA moved to lay the appeal on the table. As this latter motion was in effect playing into the hands of the majority, it created great laughter, and Mr. ANCONA's earnestness, exhibited in pledging his word of honor that he had been on his feet previous to the calling of the first name on the roll, added to the ridiculous aspect of his attempt to fillibuster. He finally withdrew his motion, but not until after its effect had been explained to him by some of his Democratic friends, and the roll call proceeded, resulting in one hundred and seventy-two ayes, sustaining the Chair, and four noes. The question then recurred on the passage of the resolution, on which the result was one hundred and thirty-five ayes and forty-three noes. Mr. ELDRIDGE then very innocently asked the Chair if a motion to adjourn was in order, and received a negative reply, after which the Speaker announced the question, "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" on which the Constitution demands the yeas and nays, which were called, resulting, yeas 135, nays 47. Messrs. HALE of New-York; KUYKENDALL of Illinois; and HAWKINS of Tennessee, were the only Republicans who voted with the Democrats. The absentees were Messrs. DRIGGS of Michigan; CULVER, of Pennsylvania; LATHAM, of West Virginia; RANDALL, of Pennsylvania; RANDALL, of Kentucky; VAN HORN, of Missouri; WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and WRIGHT, of New-Jersey—five of whom are Republicans and three Democrats. This is the largest vote of the session, exceeding the number cast for the election of Speaker by four votes. The announcement of the passage of the bill over the veto was received with rapturous applause both on the floor and in the galleries.

THE LOAN CERTIFICATE BILL.

Immediately after the conclusion of action on the veto in the House, the Conference Committee on the Loan Certificate Bill made their report. It occasioned some surprise among the friends of the Greenback Bill, because it was evidently a great concession to the Senate; in fact, it was taking fifty millions less than the Senate was willing to give, but Mr. STEVENS, though not signing the report, smoothed it over. Mr. PRICE, who made the report, tried to show that it was better than it really was, while Mr. POMEROY, the only contractionist of the three House managers, kept quiet and enjoyed his triumph. A vote was soon reached, when a motion to lay the report on the table failed by eight majority. The report of the Committee was then adopted by the casting vote of the Speaker. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the report was agreed to was made at once, and the usual "clincher" moved by attempting to lay that motion on the table which failed, and left the motion to reconsider pending, when the hour for recess arrived and the house adjourned. After the recess the matter came up again, but Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, who had made the motion, withdrew it, and other business intervening, the parliamentary privilege of reconsidering expired, and the report stands agreed to. It is regarded as a great triumph over the House inflationists, who have come down in their demands from a hundred millions of greenbacks to fifty millions of three per cent. certificates. They could have had a hundred millions of the latter, but for the bungling management of Mr. PRICE.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL VETO MESSAGE.

The veto of the Tenure of Office Bill was received in the Senate simultaneously with that of the Reconstruction Bill in the House. The Senate was engaged on items of appropriation, conference reports, &c., but at three o'clock the bill was taken up, and with very brief debate, including a speech against it by REVERDY JOHNSON, it was passed by yeas 35 and nays 11. It was at once sent to the House. The Reconstruction bill and veto were received from the House, when the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned for the recess.

Evening Session.—The appearance of the Tenure of Office veto in the House created no excitement whatever; and after it had been read, Mr. HALE adverted to the previous thorough discussion of the bill, and expressed a hope that it would be immediately put on its final passage. The forms of the rules in the case having been complied with, the bill was passed over the veto by a strictly party vote—yeas 131, nays 37. There was not even the slightest demonstration of applause when the result was announced. It is a coincidence. This bill embodies a prominent principle in the Constitution of the so-called Confederacy. This idea originated with the prominent Democratic politicians of the South, who seriously contemplated a change of our Constitution in that respect before the war, and who embodied it as their greatest guarantee of safety in the organic law of their rebellious Government.

THE RECONSTRUCTION VETO IN THE SENATE.

The Reconstruction veto came up in the Senate at the commencement of the evening session. The galleries were crowded to overflowing with a brilliant array of spectators, and the most intense eagerness was manifested as to the result. REVERDY JOHNSON opened the discussion in a strong speech in defence of his position, and announced his intention of voting for the bill. Mr. DAVIS spoke at length, and Mr. DIXON briefly, on the opposite side. Mr. BUCKALEW taunted Mr. JOHNSON with changing his opinions, to which the latter replied in most forcible language, and in direct allusion to the veto, that pride of opinion became a crime when indulged in at the peril of the safety of the Republic. At 10:30 the vote was taken, and stood: yeas 38, nays 10—only four Senators being absent. Messrs. DOOLITTLE, COWAN and DIXON voted to sustain the veto. Both the vetoed bills are therefore laws before the close of the day on which they were returned with the objections of the President.

THE BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The progress made in legislation to-day has been remarkable. The Tax Bill, the Woolen Tariff Bill, the Loan Certificate Bill, the Fortification Appropriation Bill and the two vetoes have all been disposed of, and there seems now no necessity for a session much beyond midnight. The principle matters yet unfinished are the Legislative, Deficiency, Omnibus and Naval Appropriation Bills, all but one of which are now in Conference Committees.

THE TAX BILL.

In the House at 10:30 P. M. Mr. MORRILL made a report from the Conference Committee on the Tax Bill, which was at once agreed to. The principle changes are as follows: Cotton a tax of 2½ cents per pound; gas companies are allowed to charge tax to consumers as heretofore; copper and brass tubes, 5 per cent; leather, 2½ per cent.; locomotives and steam-engines 5 per cent, and boots and shoes 2 per cent; bar, hoop, band and sheet-iron were placed on the free list: also, advertisements and shell-fish. The Senate has also agreed to this report.

Russia and the United States—Bills Approved by the President—Nominations Confirmed—Navy Gazette.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. G. V. FOX, relative to the presentation by the latter to the Empress of Russia of the resolution of Congress expressive of the feelings of the people of the United States in reference to the providential escape of that Sovereign from an attempted assassination. Mr. FOX states that on the 30th of September last he had communicated to the State Department a narrative of the remarks of the Emperor of Russia, and the demonstrations of sympathy by the Russian people, and had endeavored in this way to comply with the often repeated wish of His Majesty to make known to the Government and people of this country the friendship existing in Russia toward America; but he protests that all descriptions by himself and others of these manifestations entirely failed to convey an adequate idea of the enthusiasm pervading Russia relative to the United States. He refers to the timely expression of sympathy by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in 1861, when several of the great Powers of Europe were coöperating with the rebellion, and says further: "But it was not until I had traversed so great a part of the Russian Empire and witnessed how cordial and wide-spread among all classes in that powerful country was the friendship for America, that I appreciated the practical importance of the Emperor's sympathy in its bearing upon the cause of our great contest, and its influence upon the conduct of other nations toward us."

Mr. FOX alludes to the remarkable features of this demonstration, the gathering of crowds at every point, the offering of presents, singing of national songs, and at Kostrama the casting down of garments for the strangers to walk upon, and concludes that it was a heart impulse of the people, in favor of a country widely separated from their own upon the map of the world and in forms of government, but identified with it by a community of interests which identified the interests of the people with patriotism itself. He mentions of seeing at the residence of GORTSCHAKOFF a beautiful model in steel of one of ERICSSON's monitors. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, under date of Aug. 19, 1866, commends Mr. FOX for the tact and propriety with which his mission had been performed. He says: "I need not dwell on these manifestations of the mutual sympathy between the countries. It reveals itself in full light. It is one of the most interesting facts of our time—a consoling fact in the face of the recent complications which have just awakened in old Europe sentiments of hate, of ambition, of rivalry, bloody struggles, appeals to force so little in bearing with the progress of humanity—a fact which sows between two great people—almost between two continents—the seeds of mutual good will and friendship which will bear fruit, become traditional, and inaugurate between them relations founded on a real spirit of Christian civilization." He says, in conclusion: "In face of a movement of national sympathy so spontaneous on both sides, the policy of the Government is to fall in with the current and promote it, and direct it in actual practice, to the good of both countries. In this aim we count upon the coöperation of the Federal Government, as it may count upon ours."

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the Consular and Diplomatic Bill and the Military Academy Bill; also the bill directing the Secretary of War to refund to each person drafted under the calls of February and March, 1864, who paid commutation and was also required to enter the service or furnish a substitute, the sum of $300, that being the amount of money so paid by him, it being the meaning of the Amendatory Act to exempt persons thus paying commutation from further draft, until that quota should be filled, and not exceeding one year.

The President has also approved the joint resolution extending for two years the use of certain vessels for quarantine purposes at the port of New-York.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Among the nominations confirmed by the Senate to-day were DANIEL W. ERWIN, Postmaster at Oswego; EDWIN S. COFFIN, Postmaster at Coopertown; and G. H. QUATERMAN, Postmaster at Flushing, New-York; A. S. WILLIAMS, of Michigan, to be Minister Resident at San Salvador. The Senate rejected JOHN M. MURPHY as Governor of Idaho, and also rejected the following: JOHN W. STOCKES, Assessor, and JOHN HANCOCK, Collector of the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, and ALFRED B. GETTY, Assessor of the Twenty-second District of New-York.

NAVY GAZETTE.

First Assistant Engineer ROBERT GRINNEL, ordered to special duty in connection with the machinery of the *Wampanoag;* Second Assistant Engineers JAMES M. CLARK, EDWARD MAGER, and Third Assistant Engineer ROBERT CRAWFORD, ordered to the *Swatara;* Acting Assistant Surgeon ROBERT CARVIN, ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, New-York; Acting Ensign THOMAS G. WATSON and Mate LEON DE RADOCONACHI have been honorably discharged; Midshipman HENRY HAWLEY, of the Naval Academy, has resigned; Lieutenant-Commander JAMES O. KANE, Ensigns SOCRATES HUBBARD, E. O. ROWE, L. E. CHENERY, F. M. BARBER and E. A. AMORY have been detached from the *Swatara* and placed on waiting orders.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week is $148,000. The total amount in actual circulation at this date is $298,871,394.

Disbursements for the week were as follows: War, $2,430,109; Navy, $1,329,230; Interior, $167,330.

Receipts from internal revenue to-day, $1,273,110.

Total amount for the week, $4,681,252.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Saturday, March 2.

Petitions were presented to increase the rates of brokerage.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Conferring additional powers upon the Long Island Historical Society.

For the further protection of female employes in New-York. A majority report.

Amending the act for the improvement of the Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn.

By Mr. PIERSON—To create a Board of Piers and Wharves. It fixes the salaries of the Commissioners at $5,000, and authorizes them to fix the rates of wharfage. I makes the Captain of the Port a Commissioner *ex-officio*, and authorizes the Commissioners to take, by purchase or otherwise, as much land as may be necessary for additional canal-boat piers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GIBSON—Incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Pneumatic Dispatch Company.

By Mr. H. C. MURPHY—Authorizing the authorities of Brooklyn to borrow not to exceed $1,000,000 for sewerage purposes.

Also a bill authorizing the erection of free churches or chapels in certain cases.

By Mr. PIERSON—Incorporating the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

To provide for the building of bridges in Suffolk County.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Select Committee for the investigation of alleged canal frauds, to sit during the recess of the Senate.

During the debate Mr. PARSONS stated that the cost of repairing the canals during the past three years, was three hundred per cent. greater than during the preceding three years.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED.

Concerning the Metropolitan Police.

To enable the City of Brooklyn to raise money by tax.

To limit a day's labor to eight hours.

To limit the hours of labor of conductors on street railroad cars, and the drivers on stages.

To incorporate the New-York and Texas Transportation Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER—To incorporate the New-York Trade Agency.

By Mr. CREGAN—To incorporate the Hudson River Warehousing Company.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

For the relief of the Niagara-street Railroad of Buffalo.

The Assembly then adjourned.

The Massachusetts Fifth Congressional District.

Mr. WILLIAM NORTHEND, of Salem, Mass., recently applied to Hon. GEORGE LUNT for his opinion whether it would be expedient for him to urge his claims upon the House of Representatives for the seat to which Gen. BUTLER, his competitor, will claim title under the certificate of election already granted him by the Governor of the State. Mr. LUNT improves the opportunity to enter into an elaborate discussion of the national situation, and says:

"I conceive that it is your duty formally to make known to the House, and thus place on record before the country the fictitious and illegal pretensions of Mr. BUTLER, and to take no further steps to contest the seat in question. A timely protest will thus have been entered against a precedent contrary to all the past practice of the country, under the law, except, I believe, in a single instance many years ago; a precedent, too, which I imagine the Radical majority in Congress would be among the last to desire to see established as a principle. But, just as your own claim to the seat is, in view of the notorious and shameful farce, upon the performance of which Mr. BUTLER staked his pretensions, there is every reason to believe that a struggle to establish your right, on legal grounds, would prove not only wearisome and expensive, but altogether in vain."

Descent upon a Gambling House in West Forty-ninth-street.

About 10 o'clock last night, Capt. WARD, of the Twenty-second Precinct, with a section of men, made a descent upon the alleged gambling-house, No. 98 West Forty-ninth-street, where they arrested the proprietor, GEORGE WALKLEY, and the following named persons who were engaged in playing the gambling game known as "Bluff." George Eastburn, Thomas Eastburne, Bernard Coffee, Thomas Crawford, Samuel Ash, William Aignier, Emanuel Roff, Lawrence McGibney, Peter Traphagen and Thomas Smith, all of whom are from 16 to 22 years of age. These prisoners were locked up in the Forty-seventh-street Police Station, near Ninth-avenue, and they will be arraigned before a Police Magistrate this morning.

Descent Upon Madame Bell's Broadway Concert Saloon.

At 12:40 o'clock this morning a descent was made by Sergt. ROBBINS and a squad of Patrolmen from the Fourteenth Precinct, upon the notorious concert saloon of Madame BELL. The movement was made under the orders of Capt. IRA S. GARLAND. When the officers entered the place they were received with a laugh of welcome, and the girls began settling up their accounts with the bar-keeper. Fifteen persons were arrested and locked up in the Spring-street Station-house.

A Daring Robbery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please give the following statement a place in your paper, as a caution to ladies who carry their porte-monnaies in their hand in the street. Yesterday, a young lady was walking in Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by a lady friend, and while in conversation, a man ran up behind her and snatched her pocket-book from her hand. She turned, and saw the man, but it was too late; he had taken the pocket-book, and was running down Twenty-sixth-street. She called for assistance, but there was nobody near—not a policeman to be seen, and it was sometime before she could find one—so the man escaped. Why are there not more policemen stationed in the upper part of the City, to prevent such daring robberies in the day time.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CHRISTIE SWINDLING CASE.—The adjourned examination before Judge LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Court, in the case of JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE, one of the late firm of A. S. BUHRLING & Co., Broad-street, merchants, who stands charged with swindling Messrs. I. & O. LUDOVICI, of Wall-street, by means of worthless checks, to the extent of about $4,590, was resumed yesterday. FERDINAND MARSELL, the principal witness for the prosecution, was cross-examined at very great length, with the evident view of establishing the existence of a conspiracy between A. G. BUHRLING and the witness, who was the book-keeper of the concern, for the purpose of shifting the crime from their shoulders, where the prosecution claim that it belongs, and placing it upon an innocent junior member of the firm. The case was further adjourned until Saturday next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

DONATION OF BOOKS.—Mr. JOHN W. FARMER has established a free library at No. 49 Ludlow-street where visitors may have access not only to mental pabulum, but also to conveniences for a toilet—soap, hair oils, shaving material, shoe blacking and brushes. Mr. FARMER writes us that he is deeply grateful to Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., and to the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern for a valuable collection of books which they have just contributed to the library.

A SAFE OPERATION.—During Friday night a gang of burglars climbed the fence in rear of the hide and fat boiling establishment, No. 469 Tenth-avenue, owned by PETER VAN HEIDENSTEIN, and on reaching the office drilled several holes in the safe, and blew the door open. The thieves were sadly disappointed at finding no money in the safe, and were probably alarmed in some way, as they left their tools behind them.

FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, over the remains of CHARLES WOFFERT, aged 5 years, whose death was the result of injuries received by being run over by a Forty-second-street car, on Thursday, as previously reported. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and the driver was discharged from custody.

TO BE REMOVED.—Legal proceedings for the removal of the buildings, owned by SILAS M. STILES, on Sixty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, (complained of to the Board of Health on Friday last,) were instituted some time since by the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, whereof JAMES M. MACGREGOR is Superintendent.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The opening exercises of the Collegiate Department of this Institution, located at the intersection of Henry and Pacific streets, took place last evening before a large audience, composing the faculty of the College, medical students, many prominent physicians, and a large number of ladies. Dr. T. L. MASON, the President, occupied the chair. He made a few preliminary remarks, in which he stated that they had assembled to assist in the inauguration of the eighth course of the Collegiate Department of the hospital, and expressed his gratification in seeing so many members of the profession and so many ladies present. He adverted to the objects in view, and in conclusion stated that the regular course would be commenced on Monday, and that the subjects would be announced from hour to hour. Prof. D. G. EASON, M. D., being introduced, delivered an interesting lecture upon the subject of "Forces and Motion," in the course of which he held that all changes and transformations of matter were the result of active forces; and then dwelt upon the subject of gravity. An iron weight, suspended from the ceiling at a height of sixteen feet was used to demonstrate the force of gravity, by letting it fall upon an iron slab. The time consumed in its descent was one second, and he explained that its descent was slow at first, but the velocity became greater as it progressed. The rate at which it proceeded was 32 feet per second, which was all the force the earth could give us. It was this force by which astronomers measure space, gave us the density of the sun and moon, their evolutions, and by the same power nearly all work was accomplished. The lecturer proceeded at considerable length, and was listened to with the most profound attention.

THE EXCISE LAW.—ANTON GROSS, of Gross' Hall, No. 394 Grand-street, E. D., was yesterday tried before Justice DAILEY and a Jury, on a charge of violating the fourteenth section of the Excise Law. The complainant and principal witness was THOMAS GIBSON, of No. 53 Beach-street, New-York. He testified to getting a cup of beer at the private residence of Mr. GOSS on Sunday last, for which he paid, and on the following day he caused the defendant's arrest. JOHN F. FOWL, an acquaintance of GIBSON's, testified to being acquainted with the circumstances of the case. After the arrest of the defendant GIBSON was advised by this witness to drop the suit, when he intimated that he would do so for a small consideration. The Jury found for the defendant, there being no proof of violation of the section under which he was tried. The complainant in this case said he was only a few weeks in this country, and was formerly a superintendent of police in England.

A SEA CAPTAIN DROWNED.—About 8 o'clock last evening Capt. WM. H. MITCHELL, of the brig *James Murchie*, fell overboard and was drowned. It appears that the schooner *Colon* and the *James Murchie* lie side by side at the foot of Sedgwick-street, South Brooklyn. The *Colon*, being nearest the wharf, the captain crossed her deck to reach his own vessel, and in passing over the plank, fell between. It is supposed that he was stunned, as he made no attempt whatever to take hold of the rope which was lowered within a few minutes after he fell. Everything possible was done by the men to save him, but without avail. The vessel which deceased sailed, hails from St. Johns, N. B. He belonged to Machiasport, Me., where his relations reside. The body was not recovered.

DIED IN CHURCH.—About 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, a sensation was caused in the Eighteenth-street Methodist Church, Gowanus, in consequence of the sudden illness of Mrs. MARTHA A. BUSH, wife of Roundsman BUSH, of the Ninth (New-York) Precinct Police. Drs. BUELL and PALMER were called in, but notwithstanding their efforts, she expired in about an hour thereafter. The cause of death was apoplexy. The body was removed to her late residence in Seventeenth-street, near Fifth-avenue.

CONVICTION FOR ROBBERY.—PATRICK HOLLAND was yesterday convicted in the Court of Sessions of robbing a man named JAMES GERRITY, while asleep in a wagon in Atlantic-street near Smith, in August last. HOLLAND was convicted at the following December term of the Court, but was released on the representation of a man named MACKEY, who stated that he (MACKEY) had robbed GERRITY. This was subsequently found to be false, and HOLLAND was again arrested and tried for the second time, with the above result.

APPOINTMENT OF A CADET TO WEST POINT.—The Committee appointed by Hon. JOHN W. HUNTER, representing the Third (Brooklyn) District in Congress, to select a candidate for the cadetship at West Point, have succeeded in selecting one out of twenty applicants. The fortunate youth is Master JAMES L. HICKEY, residing at No. 354 Hudson-avenue.

SELLING LIQUOR TO AN INTOXICATED PERSON.—DAVID S. SIMPSON the keeper of a liquor saloon, No. 1004 Fulton-avenue, was brought before Justice MOREHOUSE yesterday on the charge of selling liquor to an intoxicated man. A jury trial was demanded, and the examination was postponed.

POLICY DEALING.—JOHN STANG, a German, was arrested yesterday on the charge of keeping a policy shop at No. 192 Pacific-street. The accused was brought before Justice CORNWELL, and pleading guilty to the charge gave bonds to await his trial before the Court of Sessions.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Yesterday noon, just previous to the sailing of the Hamburg steamer from the Hoboken Dock, Detective TIEMANN, of the New-York Police, went on board and arrested a German named WM. HATKY, charged with being a fugitive from justice from Detroit. The accused admitted to the officer that he had stolen the sum of $200 for the purpose of returning to his native country, and that amount was found on his person.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—Detective Officers McWILLIAMS and NUGENT, of the Jersey City Police, who were suspended from duty on a charge of receiving money from witnesses, have been honorably acquitted by the Police Commissioners, and were yesterday reinstated as detective officers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 310 Broadway.

DIED.

BRYER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 1, ROBERT SCRYMSER, youngest son of Benjamin and Mary Bryer, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, Hickory-st., between Classon and Franklin avs., on Monday, March 4, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BURT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, Mrs. LYDIA BURT, in the 90th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Graves, Classon-av., two doors north of Quincy-st.

COLGATE.—On Saturday morning, March 2, GRACE, daughter of John H. and Frances L. Colgate, aged 8 months and 5 days.

Funeral on Monday morning, March 4, at 9 A. M., from No. 135 East 16th-st.

FRAME.—On Friday, March 1, MAUD P., infant daughter of Charles P. and Caroline W. Frame.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. S. A. Hover, Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, March 3, at 3 o'clock.

FROST.—On Saturday, March 2, at 1 P. M., after a lingering illness, ELIZA J., wife of William J. Frost.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, March 4, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 324 4th-st., without further notice.

HASLER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, March 2, Mr. JOHN HASLER, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also the members of German Union Lodge No. 54, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 13 South 6th-st., on Monday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

MORRIS.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Friday, March 1, JOSEPH LEWIS, youngest son of Benjamin F. and Louisa Morris, aged 11 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place from the Reformed Dutch Church, Stapleton, to-day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

O'BRIEN.—On Friday, March 1, at 12 M., MARY ELLEN, wife of Joseph O'Brien, and daughter of John Fell.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, March 3, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 409 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

REYNOLDS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, at St. Augustine, Fla., SAMUEL W. REYNOLDS, aged 47 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, Irvington, N. Y., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Tarrytown Depot to convey friends to the house on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train leaving 30th-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. A return train leaves Tarrytown at 4:10 P. M.

SECOR.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, Mrs. SYBYL SECOR, wife of John Secor, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, March 3, from her late residence, Westchester, at 1 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, March 2, ROBERT L. THOMPSON, son of the late Major Thompson, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his uncle, A. H. Gale, No. 121 East 12th-st., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TOMPKINS.—On Friday morning, March 1, at No. 137 2d-av., of pneumonia, SUSAN M., widow of Stephen B. Tompkins, formerly of Tarrytown, N. Y., in the 69th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Monday morning, March 4, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken by the 2 o'clock train to Tarrytown for interment.

WILLSHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, Dr. HENRY WILLSHER, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 349 Bridge-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. PLATT OF KENTUCKY WILL officiate for the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS on SUNDAY MORNING, in the large chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Services will be continued in this chapel until the completion of the Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour, in East 25th-st., which, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy on Easter next.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 3d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and Concert of Prayer for seamen, at 7½ P. M.; also preaching at the corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. All seats free.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society will be held in the Church of the Pilgrims on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report will be read by the Secretary. Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., and addresses made by Rev. G. J. MORGAN and Rev. C. M. EVEREST. The President, Rev. Dr. STORRS, will preside.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Pastor, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT.—Public services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. After the morning service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. It being the regular Missionary Sabbath, Mr. GULICK, from the Sandwich Islands, will address the school.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 7 Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Association of St. Timothy's Church, in Lyric Hall, corner 47th-st. and Broadway, for the benefit of the Church Building Fund. Subject—*Romanism in Spain.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the door, 75 cents each.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Services in the evening at 7½. The proposed convention of the people of this State considered under our responsibility to God and the proposed crime of excluding the colored race.

MARINER'S GUIDE AND WANDERER'S AID SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Mariner's Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 3. Reports will be received from their missionaries, and addresses will be delivered by eminent speakers. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of these children.

SERMONS ON THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING expects to preach the third of this course of sermons at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Subject—*The Third Commandment.* Baptism at the close of the evening service. All invited, especially young men.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION CHAPEL, 19TH-st., near 1st-av. SUNDAY, March 3, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Holy communion in the morning. Sermon in the evening to candidates for confirmation. Subject—*The Perpetual Covenant.* Full service, with sermon, on the evening of ASH WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Seats all free.

THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (late the Episcopal Church of the Resurrection,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, will be opened with appropriate services by the Sixth Universalist Society, on MONDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. F. C. EWER, D.D., OF CHRIST CHURCH, will preach a sermon for the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 9th-av. and 28th-st. THIS (Sunday) EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week. Baptizing Sunday evening.

ABRAHAM JAMES, CELEBRATED MEDIUM, who discovered the Chicago Artesian well, discourses upon *Spiritualism* in Dodworth Hall at 10½ A. M. Rev. E. G. HOLLAND, formerly an Unitarian, discourses upon *The Spiritual World* at 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

STRANGERS' SUNDAY HOME.—REV. DR. DREMS will preach in the chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered after sermon. All the seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Ezekiel's Vision of the Valley of Dry Bones.* And at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Rich Fool.* Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.—SUNDAY, March 6. Divine Service by the Pastor Rev. J. C. R. MILLIGAN, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. H. BOGGS, of Brooklyn.

A UNITED COMMUNION SERVICE OF the Church of Christ in Brooklyn will be held in the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. [illegible]'s) corner of Clinton-st. and Amity-place, SUNDAY, March 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. All professed Christians are invited to attend. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, Scribe.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av. Rev. J. H. VAN DERZEE preaches SUNDAY at 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Kingdom of God, Negatively and Affirmatively Considered.* Communion at close of afternoon service. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY in the Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Committee will be in Church THIS DAY, (Saturday,) from 3 to 5 o'clock to rent the pews.

IF CHRIST IS THE SAVIOUR OF all, why preach repentance? Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will answer on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Second Universalist Church, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers always welcome.

REV. GEO. H. BACON, PRINCIPAL Columbia College Grammar School, will preach, D. V., at 3½ o'clock on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at the Protestant Episcopal Church, St. John Baptist, (Murray Hill,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. NICHOLS; at 10½ and at 7 by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject—*Prison Scenes of New Testament.* Seats free. All invited.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services March 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by URBAN C. BREWER, Pastor; in the evening by Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE. Subject for the morning—*Religious Reconstruction.*

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. E. L. JONES will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7 P. M. The sacraments will be administered at the close of the morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—This church holds a service in the Brooklyn Athenæum every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The pastor, the Rev. H. S. CARPENTER will preach on SUNDAY.

REV. WM. H. PLATT, OF LOUISVILLE, Ky., (formerly of Petersburgh, Va.,) will preach in Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Washburne's,) corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.—REV. DR. WASHBURN, of Calvary Church, will preach in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Seamen's Missionary Society, at Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching at the above church on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the evening at 7½. Strangers are invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects pertaining to the present condition of the Church, and the immediate coming of the Lord. Seats free. No collections.

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS WILL SPEAK for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Dr. H. B. STORER at 10½. The Children's Lyceum will be open at 2½ P. M. Doors closed at 3.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH Rector—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Ash-Wednesday services at 9½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY PRAYER meeting, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Clerical Association, will be held at the Church of the Ascension, on MONDAY, March 4, at noon. The public are invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—on SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf-mutes, and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Worship on SUNDAY, at Lyric Hall, corner of 47th-st. and Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Bible class at 3 P. M.

WHERE SHALL THEY REIGN IN GLORY?—The Herald of the coming Kingdom of God will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Future Abode and Inheritance of the Redeemed.*—Matt. v., 5.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. Rev. JOHN DE WITT, of Irvington, will preach in this church on SABBATH, March 3, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—There will be preaching in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture SUNDAY EVENING on *Young Men's Christian Union.*

REV. PROF. GREEN, OF PRINCETON, N. J., will preach (D. V.) in the University Presbyterian Church, corner 10th-st., SUNDAY, March 3, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. KERAY, on SUNDAY, March 3; in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine Service and Sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. WESTON will preach.

WM. E. DODGE, JR., REV. G. W. WOODRUFF and WM. W. CORNELL, Esq., will speak at the M. E. Mission Room, No. 1[illegible] Avenue A, between 10th and 11th sts., on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock.

"THE SOCIAL EVIL, EVIL BILL AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT."—Lecture by Rev. CHAS. B. SMITH, SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, near Houston-st.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Evening services on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

REV. W. P. CORBIT, PASTOR M. E. Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Important Orders from General Headquarters—Recent Changes—Battalion Drills During the Week—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following orders have been issued by the Adjutant-General:

General Headquarters—State of New-York.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Albany, Monday, Feb. 18, 1867.

General Orders No. 5. 1. Upon the recommendation of the Inspector-General of the State, the following regimental organizations of the National Guard are hereby disbanded:

Thirty-second Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Willard A. Fuller, Clinton County.

Thirty-third Infantry, Col. J. Wilmott Smith, St. Lawrence County.

Thirty-fourth Infantry, Major C. L. Barber, St. Lawrence County.

Forty-sixth Infantry, Col. Edwin F. Brown, Orleans County.

Fifty-third Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Alfred S. Taylor, Oneida County.

Fifty-eighth Infantry, Col. Reuben P. Wisner, Livingston County.

Sixty-third Infantry, Col. Samuel W. Johnson, Cattaraugus County.

Sixty-fourth Infantry, Col. Thomas J. Parker, Cattaraugus County.

Sixty-sixth Infantry, Col. Elisha D. Shuler, Niagara County.

Sixty-seventh Infantry, Col. Chauncey Abbott, Erie County.

Sixty-eighth Infantry, Col. David S. Forbes, Chautauqua County.

Seventy-eighth Infantry, Col. Andrew J. McNett, Allegany County.

Ninetieth Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Reuben H. Boughton, Niagara County.

One Hundred and Ninth Infantry, Col. B. J. S. Bucklin, Cayuga County.

One Hundred and Tenth Infantry, Col. S. T. Arnott, Chemung County.

One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry, Col. Lemon Barnes, Washington County.

2. The authority granted Henry M. Weed to raise the regiment known as the Seventy-third, is hereby annulled, no organization having been perfected.

3. The company organizations in the above-named regiments will be maintained until further orders.

4. The field and staff officers of the several regimental organizations above-named, are hereby rendered supernumerary, but are not discharged from accountability for public property which they may have received, or for which they are responsible, until they shall have rendered a final statement of such property and received certificates of non-indebtedness from the proper officers of the State Government.

This wholesale disbandment of surburban regiments has been since followed by Special Order No. 81, which states that, upon the recommendation of the Inspector-General, the following infantry regiments, doing duty in the First Division, have been disbanded: Seventy-seventh Regiment, (First Brigade,) Col. Thomas Lynch; Ninety-fifth Regiment, (Fourth Brigade,) Lieut.-Col. Frank McElroy; Ninety-ninth Regiment, (First Brigade,) Col. Wm. A. Lynch. The field and staff officers of these regiments have been rendered supernumerary, and the various company organizations will be maintained until further orders. All property turned over to the Commissary-General of Ordnance, and Quartermaster-General, by the regimental commandants, will be reissued to the company organizations if they are retained in any other command. Maj.-Gen. Shaler has been ordered to report to the Adjutant-General such companies of the above-named regiments as should be disbanded, consolidated or transferred to other regiments. Capt. Rowland M. Hall, Aid-de-Camp, First Brigade, has been ordered to receive the property of the Seventy-seventh and Ninety-ninth Regiments.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following is the official list of the officers who have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Feb. 23, 1867, as received from the Adjutant-General's office:

Eleventh Regiment Infantry—Frederick J. Weiss, to be Captain, Feb. 11, 1867, *vice* Edward Maass, resigned; Joseph Ozib, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1867, *vice* H. Rosecrans, resigned; John H. Wessell, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1867, *vice* Joseph Ozib, promoted.

Twelfth Regiment—Alexander Shaw, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 6, 1867, *vice* George Teets, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment—Wm. W. Remmey, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 8, 1867, *vice* Geo. B. Post, promoted.

Thirty-seventh Regiment—Richard H. Pascal, to be Captain, Feb. 4, 1867, *vice* William O. Roome, promoted; St. George R. Raby, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 4, 1867, *vice* R. H. Pascal, promoted.

Fiftieth Regiment—Escha Holcomb, to be Captain, Feb. 13, 1867, *vice* Stephen Clough, resigned; Silas R. Wickes, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 13, 1867, *vice* E. Holcomb, promoted; James E. Hall, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 13, 1867, *vice* Silas R. Wickes, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment—Thomas L. Raymond, to be Quartermaster, Jan. 9, 1867, *vice* John A. Hull, relieved.

Squadron Cavalry, Ninth Brigade—James Mulcohy, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1867, original vacancy; Josias Christian to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1867, original vacancy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following is the official list of the resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, during the week ending Feb. 23, 1867:

Feb. 19.—Fiftieth Regiment—Second Lieut. C. C. Grenby; removed.

Feb. 25.—Eighty-fourth Regiment—Capt. Samuel D. Combs; removed.

Feb. 23.—Forty-fifth Regiment—Lieut.-Col. George T. Hollingworth; term expired.

BATTALION DRILLS.

Wing drills were held in the Twelfth Regiment on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The drill of the right wing on Tuesday night was well attended, and passed off satisfactorily. We noticed several of the men without leggings, however, which marred the appearance of the command. The left wing assembled on Wednesday night, and the battalion was divided into six acting companies of ten files front, as was the case the previous evening, although the numbers were not so full as with the right wing. Having noted the careless omission of leggings on Tuesday evening, we were pained to see so large a number of non-commissioned officers in the left wing at fault in this matter. The first sergeant of Capt. Raynor's company, and three corporals on the right of other companies, wore the regulation style of pantaloons, while three or four privates wore their leathers under their pantaloons instead of over. It may seem a small matter at a drill of instruction, but uniformity in dress is indispensable, and discipline in little things must be enforced in order to preserve a harmonious whole. As we understand it, the leather leggings adopted by the Twelfth Regiment are as much a part of the uniform as the jacket, and as they improve the appearance of the battalion very much, every man attending a battalion drill should be compelled to wear them. How would it look for some of the men to wear a citizen's cap? While on the subject of leggings, we may mention that the drum corps were supposed to be in full dress, yet six out of the fifteen drummers present appeared without leggings, although they all had the epaulette. We do not wish to be considered captious, and only point out these defects with the kindest intentions. A crack command, like the Twelfth, must expect to be severely criticised. While Col. Ward was exercising the battalions in the manual of arms, on both evenings, we were impressed with the conviction that the Company commanders, excepting, in great part, Capts. Raynor and Gilou, have not paid sufficient attention to the execution of the first motion in each movement. This was especially noticeable in the movement of "right shoulder shift arms." The pieces should rise from the side to the shoulder with a quick movement at the instant the word of execution leaves the lips of the commandant or instructor. Were it not for this slight and easily remedied defect the execution by the command of the manual of arms could not be well improved. As these drills were for instruction and not for show it was perhaps excusable to allow members of the awkward squad to parade, though one or two of them made some mortifying blunders. The evolutions in the school of the battalion were gracefully executed on both evenings, and we confess to a feeling of surprise at the importance and beauty of some of these movements, although we cannot agree with the admirers of Morris' tactics as to their general superiority. Both Gen. Ward and his brother, the present Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, have labored assiduously in perfecting the command in these tactics, and have so far succeeded in enlisting the line officers' sympathies that the regiment has not suffered by the radical change, which is saying a great deal under the circumstances. Nevertheless, they find themselves wholly isolated from the other commands in the First Division, and in a somewhat awkward position, inasmuch as Gen. Morris' tactics seem to be generally ignored among military men. The principal advantages to be derived from Morris' tactics are the rapidity in which successive formations are executed and the natural chain in which these several movements are linked, thus avoiding the occasional angularity so noticeable in Casey or Hardee. One thing is very certain: Gen. Morris cannot find a regiment in the New-York National Guard more perfect in the details of his work than the Twelfth. In conclusion, we would suggest to Col. Ward that frequent rests during the progress of a drill would be beneficial to the men, as they are apt to become careless when fatigued. On Tuesday night the right wing was exercised for fifty-six minutes, with scarcely a halt, and on the succeeding evening the left wing were in constant motion for fifty-one minutes, only two rests of a minute each being allowed. By these means the men were greatly and unnecessarily fatigued, and the second part of the drills was not so good as the first. Two of the line officers in the left wing, while standing at an open order, dropped the points of their swords during the manual. This is incorrect, and easily remedied. The commandant of the third acting company of the left wing displaced his left front rank man to make room for himself while forming parade; the covering Sergeant of the fourth company should fall back to the line of file closers, and the commandant of the fourth company should take his place, and cover his brother officer. Major McAfee assisted Col. Ward on both evenings, and proved himself an indefatigable field officer. The Adjutant was also good. Gen. Ward was present both evenings, as is his wont.

On Friday evening, the left wing of the Twenty-second Regiment, comprising companies A, B, C and I, assembled at the Regimental Armory in Fourteenth-street for battalion drill. Col. Geo. B. Post was in command, assisted by Lieut.-Col. W. W. Remmey. There were present over 150 men, and the command was divided into five companies, which was unfortunate, as the battalion could have been handled to greater advantage and with more ease had there been six acting companies and three equal divisions. It would also have improved the appearance of the marching battalion had there been an acting color-guard, though we must confess that their absence did not mar the execution of any of the more important and extensive movements. The appearance of the battalion while under arms was superb, and each man in the ranks seemed well set up in the position of the soldier. Every officer and uniformed member present wore white gloves—a fact we were much pleased to notice, as it evidenced care on the part of the Board of Officers, and willing obedience on the part of the rank and file. Seldom have we seen so complete a battalion in the matter of equipments and dress as that parading for drill on Friday night. As soon as the ceremony of evening parade had been concluded, Col. Post exercised the command in the manual of arms, the several movements being neatly executed excepting, perhaps, "charge bayonets," and the "fix" and "unfix bayonets." In coming to a charge the men did not observe the proper cadence, and several of the pieces along the line came down with a swinging motion without any pause, thus marring the general effect. We noticed also that some of the men, probably recruits, stooped with their weapons, instead of remaining with body erect and knees slightly bent. If the commandant had seized any of these muskets the bearer would have found it difficult to maintain his footing. We would suggest that in fixing and unfixing the sabre-bayonet that the left hand be substituted for the right one, in drawing and sheathing the blade. This change was found advisable in those regiments armed with the sabre-bayonet rifle during the late war, and it will prove a far handsomer movement than the one now used by the Twenty-second. In presenting arms and at the right shoulder shift it was easy to see that the squad drills have not been slighted for the pieces moved with life and decision, indeed the entire manual was finely executed. Considerable practice and instruction are still necessary to enable the command to make a good appearance in the loadings and firings, and it is to be hoped that some attention will be paid to this portion of their manual before the season ends, as it will form an important part in the evolutions at the approaching Field Day so confidently predicted for the First Division next Summer. When the battalion was put in motion, after breaking into column by the right of companies to the rear, it marched by the right flank and then formed in line of battle, forward, guide centre, and this movement was repeated several times, each time the advance being made in splendid shape, and the correct alignments elicited frequent bursts of applause from the spectators. Indeed, so well was this difficult movement executed that it softened the pain which was felt for subsequent mistakes on the part of the guides. After the advance had been executed in quick time it was repeated on the double quick with the same success, and the precision and the rapidity of the movement were almost electric. Too much praise cannot be given for the success thus achieved. The changes of front forward on first and fifth companies were neatly executed by the battalion, though the beauty of the movement was each time marred to some extent by the tardiness and manifest inattention of the guides, Sergt. Cullen, of Company B, being the sole exception during the earlier movements. This inattention on the part of the guides was more perceptible when the battalion changed front to the rear, and we must censure those gentlemen who doubtless knew better. We have no space for a further consideration of this drill, but will sum up the remaining movements in a few words, by saying that the massings, wheelings and movements in column were all excellent, and seldom surpassed. After the more serious business of the evening had been performed, Col. Post yielded the command of the battalion to Lieut.-Col. Remmey, who exercised the command in the manual. When dismissing the parade at a close order, Lieut.-Col. Remmey corrected his mistake by bringing the battalion to an open order, though he forgot to give the order "front." This was excusable, however, under the circumstances. We were surprised to find the Lieutenant-Colonel in possession of so clear and distinct a voice, and he cannot prove other than a successful field officer.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN THE CITY OF TROY.

A movement is now in progress in the City of Troy, having for its object the erection of a suitable monument in honor of the heroic dead of Rensselaer County. A General Committee, organized from each ward in the City of Troy, recently held a meeting and selected the following gentlemen as the Executive Committee: Hon. John A. Griswold, Hon. John L. Flagg, Hon. M. F. White, Hon. Wm. L. Van Alstyne, C. O. Greene, Esq., Major-Gen. Joseph B. Carr, Hon. Wm. Gurley, Hon. E. Wooster, A. B. Morgan, Esq., Peter Finnerty, Esq.

This Committee have issued a call upon the citizens for voluntary contributions to the monumental fund, and they announce that as soon as possible they intend to procure appropriate grounds in the City of Troy, or its vicinity, and upon the ground or plot selected to erect a monument of marble, or other suitable materials, to those heroic soldiers of Rensselaer County who so nobly fought and died for the preservation of the Union. In furtherance of this project it is proposed to raise the sum of $50,000, and as soon as $5,000 is subscribed for this object upon the books of the canvassers—whose names will hereafter be announced—to take immediate steps at the present session of the Legislature to incorporate the Association under the title of "The Rensselaer County Union Monumental Association"—that such Association may take and hold real estate with the monument thereon to be erected in perpetuity—and to further provide that each person in the County of Rensselaer subscribing the sum of $1 and upward, be an honorary member of the Association.

The Executive Committee also promise that if the sum of $10,000 is raised for this monument, the same shall be prudently and faithfully applied to the procuring of suitable grounds, and the erection of a monument that will do credit to the county, and be a fitting and deserved tribute to their loyal and patriotic soldiery, who laid down their lives for the preservation of the Republic. The local Press have taken the matter in hand, and we see no reason why this praiseworthy movement should not meet with speedy success. It has been suggested that the public park in front of the First Presbyterian Church and the Seminary, on Washington-square would be fitting sites. But as the Troy *Press* remarks, the first consideration is to raise the amount required, and that should be pushed forward without delay.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Association: Hon. John A. Griswold, President; Hon. John L. Flagg, Vice-President; Hon. William Gurley, Treasurer; Chauncey O. Greene, Secretary; Alvah Traver, Acting Secretary.

THE CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Gen. Postley, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, announces that the commissioned officers of that brigade will assemble for *manége* practice within the Brigade Riding-school, in stable dress, mounted, until further orders, as follows, viz.:

First Regiment Cavalry, first and third weeks of each month, at 1 o'clock P. M. of each day; Mondays, Companies A and B; Tuesdays, Companies C, D and E; Wednesdays, Companies F, G and H; Thursdays, Companies I and K; Fridays, field and staff.

Third Regiment Cavalry, second and fourth weeks of each month, at 1 o'clock P. M. of each day; Mondays, Companies B, C and D; Tuesdays, Companies E and F; Wednesdays, Companies G and H; Thursdays, Company I; Fridays, field and staff.

Fourth Squadron, on Saturdays of second and fourth weeks.

Company of Washington Greys, on Wednesdays of the second and fourth weeks.

Each officer will register his name on each day of attendance, or be reported as absent.

The *manége* will be under the direction of Maj. Green.

Commissioned officers will assemble, dismounted, for drill within the armory of Third Regiment Cavalry, on Fridays, the 5th, 12th and 19th days of April next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Agreeably to General Orders No. 9 the companies composing the right wing of the Seventh Regiment will assemble, in full fatigue, for battalion drill on Tuesday, March 5, and the companies composing the left wing will assemble for the same purpose on Wednesday, March 6, 1867. Roll call of companies at 7:45 o'clock P. M.

The resignation of Lieut. J. V. W. Vandervoort having been accepted he is honorably discharged from the Seventh Regiment.

Walter R. Blake, Company H, and John W. Callender, Company H, having been expelled by a vote of their company the action of the company has been confirmed by order of Col. Emmons Clark.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

In General Orders No. 3, current series, under date of Feb. 21, Col. George B. Post announces that by virtue of an election by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, and of a commission, as Colonel, with rank from Feb. 8, 1867, from the Adjutant-General's office, he has assumed command of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. Headquarters are for the present established at No. 6 Hanover-street.

The following officers are hereby appointed upon the regimental staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Chaplain (reappointed;) Frank A. Otis, Engineer; Dr. Everest Herrick, Surgeon (reappointed;) Charles S. Bunker, Quartermaster; Darley Randall, Regimental Treasurer (reappointed.) The commanding officer takes advantage of this opportunity to thank Lieut. Bunker—who has been appointed Quartermaster, at his own request—for the prompt and able manner in which he has performed the duties of Adjutant, since his appointment to that office. He will continue to act as Adjutant until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

The following general system of instruction for the command will be followed in future: During the "drill season" there will be ordered in each month one battalion drill of each wing, one skeleton battalion drill of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment, and such meetings for tactical and theoretical instruction of officers as may be found necessary; two battalion drills of battalions of two companies, under the command of the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, in each week, which drills will be ordered on the regular drill nights of the companies. At these latter drills the commanding officers will pay particular attention to enforcing the accurate performance of the minor details of duty, both on the part of officers and men; and, to this end, will, at their discretion, resolve the battalions into companies, and command them alternately as instructors. These drills and also the skeleton battalion drills will be strictly private. A General Order will be issued each month prescribing the duty for the following month.

The following officers have been commissioned in the Twenty-second Regiment, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: John S. Bussing, to be First Lieutenant, of A Company, with rank from Jan. 31, 1867, *vice* Wingate, promoted; James S. Franklin, to be Second Lieutenant of A Company, with rank from Jan. 31, 1867, *vice* Bussing, promoted; George J. Clan Ranald, to be Captain of F Company, with rank from Feb. 4, 1867, *vice* Francis, commission vacated by General Orders No. 19, Series 1866, from the Adjutant-General's office; Charles D. Walker, to be First Lieutenant of F Company, with rank from Feb. 4, 1867, *vice* Clan Ranald, promoted; Charles A. Bussell, to be Second Lieutenant of F Company, with rank from Feb. 4, 1867, *vice* Walker, promoted.

THE NEW COMPANY IN THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

In Special Order No. 8, Col. W. S. Carr announces that, pursuant to the laws governing the militia of this State, an election is ordered to be held on the 6th day of March, 1867, at the armory, corner of Centre and Grand streets, at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill the offices of Captain and First and Second Lieutenants in the Eighth Regiment, Third Brigade, and First Division of the National Guard. In connection with this order, a meeting of Company I will be held, by order of Isaac Cohen, President, on Wednesday, March 6, at the armory, corner of Centre and Grand streets, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers and perfecting the organization. Punctual attendance required, as the company will be mustered in. We are pleased to see that this new company has progressed so rapidly toward completion.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Battery G, First Artillery, was detailed to fire a national salute on the Battery on the 22d February, at noon, at the close of which a beautifully engrossed series of resolutions were presented to Lieut. Harry Baker on his retirement from active duty with this battery. Lieut. Baker was, without doubt, the oldest officer in the National Guard, and it was the desire of the members of the battery that he would continue in his position and close his earthly career in "full uniform." But his age (76) and infirmities were such that he earnestly requested a discharge.

Lieut. Kiersted, in presenting the resolutions on behalf of the officers and members, read the original certificate of membership in the Ninth Regiment of Lieut. Baker, dated June 8, 1817, showing that he has been a soldier nearly half a century, and remarked that he had been a member and officer of Battery G thirty-six years, during which time he had scarcely missed a parade.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Otis, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fortieth New-York Volunteers, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army, and assigned to the Twenty-second Infantry. This is a meritorious appointment, Gen. Otis having distinguished himself in the late war as an officer of the One Hundred and Fortieth, and left at the close with a good record that won for him the brevet he received. The One Hundred and Fortieth New-York Volunteers formed a part of the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, and served under Brig.-Gens. Warren, Weed, Ayres and Winthrop, who successively commanded their brigade during the campaigns of 1862-3-4 and 5.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature incorporating the "*Soldiers' Business Messenger and Despatch Company.*" The corporators are Gens. Alexander Shaler, Joseph E. Hamblin, Charles W. Darling, P. H. Jones, H. A. Barnum and others. The object is to find employment for worthy disabled soldiers from New York in delivering packages, telegrams, &c. Stands are to be erected on the curb stones of the principal avenues and streets, in carrying on the business of the Corporation, for the purpose of enabling the public to communicate with the messengers without trouble or delay.

The Court-martials recently ordered by Gen. John Williaml, commanding the Twenty-fifth Brigade, or the trial of delinquents in the Fifty-fourth Regiment and First Battalion Light Artillery, have closed their sittings, and the findings having been approved, on the 4th inst., warrants will be placed in the hands of Constable Richard L. Swift for collection. We understand many have paid their fines to Major Warner Westcott, Fifty-fourth Regiment, and Major Wm. M. Lewis, First Battalion Light Artillery.

A grand promenade concert and ball will be given by the Twelfth Regiment Band on Monday evening, the 18th inst., at the regimental armory, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway. The concert and ball is intended as a complimentary benefit to Bandmaster John G. Otto, and we hope it will be a substantial and successful one.

The complimentary *soirée* given by the officers and members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, for the benefit of Drum Major Geo. W. Hill, came off at their armory on Wednesday evening last. The affair was a social success, and resulted in being financially successful as well.

Maj.-Gen. Mansfield, Adjutant-General of Indiana, in his report to the Legislature on the condition of the State militia, says it consists at present of a Major-General, Lieutenant-General, Quartermaster-General, and no privates, and he recommends the passage of a militia law that will add some privates to the force.

The annual ball of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, took place at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening last. The hall was handsomely decorated and the attendance was very good. Col. John Ward, Major McAfee and other officers of the Twelfth Regiment were present, as were also a number from other regiments. Brig.-Gen. Burger was also present during the evening. Dancing was kept up until a late hour.

Lieut. James F. Hill, of Troy, who has just been appointed to a Lieutenancy in the regular cavalry, is to leave for Texas, the headquarters of his regiment, on the 15th inst. He is to report at Jacksonville, in that State, for duty. The appointment was conferred solely on the ground of merit and competency.

A grand promenade and complimentary concert was given last evening by the Seventh Regiment Band as a benefit to their worthy leader, C. S. Grafulla. The rooms were crowded at an early hour by a fashionable assemblage of the friends of the regiment. Thirteen excellent selections of popular music formed the programme, and each piece was conscientiously rendered by this superb band. The concert proved a success, and the benefit was a well-deserved one.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A CONFIDENCE MAN.

Hugh Smith *alias* Henry Smith, a well known confidence operator, whose face has been photographed for the Police Album, was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Gilbert and Irish, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct. It appears that Wm. Leitch, a resident of Hartford, Conn., arrived in this City a few days ago to accept a position in a mercantile house. As Leitch left the steamer he was accosted by the prisoner who inquired his destination and intentions. These impudent queries were innocently answered, and Leitch was informed that he could obtain a better situation in St. Albans, Vt., through the intervention of Smith. Several other specious promises were also made by the prisoner, who at length drew a bogus check for a considerable sum from his pocket, and remarking that he had a bill to pay down town, asked Leitch to accompany him. On their way to the suppositious rendezvous Smith asked the loan of $10 until he could have the check cashed, which loan he obtained. The fellow then left Leitch in William-street while he entered the building on the corner of Pine and so escaped. The accused was remanded for examination.

A FIFTH-AVENUE BURGLAR.

Mention was made in yesterday's Times that John Williams had been arrested by Officer Riker of the Sixth Precinct, for having possession of a quantity of ladies apparel. The prisoner was at that time remanded for examination. Yesterday Mr. Peter Keller, a resident of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, appeared in Court and preferred a charge of burglary against Williams, alleging that his dwelling had been entered on Thursday night. He also identified the articles found in the prisoner's possession, and Williams was accordingly fully commited for trial. A $100 dress taken at the the time of the burglary has not been recovered.

THE BACON FALSE PRETENCE CASE.

The alleged case of false pretences, in which John R. Bacon is charged with having obtained a check for $5,000 from George E. Borland, of No. 7 Beaver-street, under pretence of selling him fifty shares of the Commercial Steamboat Company's stock, was continued yesterday. The complaint was still further examined but no new features were elicited, and the case was adjourned until the 11th inst.

THE BROADWAY WATCH BURGLARY.

Detective Woodbridge, of the Sixth Precinct, and special Officer Rogers, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, arrested Wm. Sedbans and Thos. Kennedy, on a charge of being concerned in the recent burglary in Mr. Lenmel Jacob's store, No. 177 Broadway, on the 5th ult. In their possession was found twenty-one pawn-tickets for watches stolen from Mr. Jacobs, and they had already sold four of the watches to Mr. John Imlay, No. 8 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. Both of the accused were locked up for trial. There have been seventy of the stolen watches recovered.

THE BURNETT FALSE PRETENCE CASES.

An examination was continued yesterday by Justice Hogan in the case of George Burnett, who is charged with having obtained a quantity of butter, valued at $544, from Messrs. Fenton, Fitzgerald & Tracy, at No. 38 Whitehall-street. The facts in this case have already been published in the Times. Counsel for the accused moved for the discharge his client on the ground of insufficient evidence. Pending the consideration of the motion, additional testimony was admitted for the prosecution, tending to show that the accused had obtained other goods from other firms. It appears that the accused went to Messrs. Brice, Hannah & Co., No. 78 Pearl-street, and obtained thirty packages of butter, value $900, by giving certain references who indorsed the prisoner, and the goods were given on ten days' credit. On the 16th of October he obtained one thousand bushels of oats from W. B. Mangan & Co., No. 92 Broadway—value $700—by representing himself as a member of the firm of Alexander Lewis & Co., No. 85 West-street. Schultz & Taylor, of No. 62 Cedar-street, also sold the accused twenty barrels of whisky—value $2,300—through a broker named Charles Fleury, on short credit. The evidence being closed, the case was adjourned until Wednesday next, when argument of counsel will be heard.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A DISHONEST CUSTOMER.

Yesterday morning a woman named Ellen Harrington was arrested on the charge of robbing the drawer of Lemuel Valentine's butcher-stall, in Tompkins Market. It appears that at the time of the time a number of customers were gathered about the stall, when suddenly the contents of the money-drawer (upward of $850) were missed by one of the clerks, who had occasion to make change. Suspicion resting upon the prisoner, she was searched, and the missing property was found in her basket, beneath the meat which she had purchased. She was committed for trial by Justice Mansfield.

STEALING OLD ROPE.

John Adams, First Mate of the ship *J. S. DeWoolf*, yesterday appeared as complainant against a junk-dealer named Benjamin Hill, whom he charged with stealing a quantity of old rope from the vessel, then lying at Pier No. 51, East River. The accused was held for examination in default of bail.

A Dangerous Landing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Coming from the Navy-yard last evening in company with an officer of the *Vermont*, as we entered York-street with its motley groups and its spatter of saloons, he remarked to us, "I don't know how it is, but every Navy-yard in the country has just such a low neighborhood around it as this." It is a sad truth that every American man-of-warsman, whenever he comes out "on liberty," or is discharged from the service, has to pass through a blaze of shore batteries in the shape of brothels and rum-shops before he reaches his home, if he ever does reach it.

In October last a seaman entered the office of the New-York Port Society, and said he wanted to sign the pledge. He was a large, fine looking man but was evidently emerging from a long debauch. The missionary on giving him his certificate questioned him as to the cause of his being in such a state of prostration. His reply was, "Rum, Rum." A week ago I was paid off from a man-of-war. I never even got to a boarding-house; but went right to drinking—night and day. I have been drunk—perfectly crazy. I spent all my money and sold every stitch of my clothes except what I have on, and have eaten nothing for two days." The missionary gave him some pecuniary relief, and he left. Recently he reëntered the same office, neatly dressed, and with a cheerful smile on his weather-beaten face. He said he had been up the river as far as Albany, and was now on his way to Boston. "I have called," he said, "to thank you for the pledge; I have kept it faithfully, and mean to lead a new life." Tears were on his manly face as he turned on leaving, and said, "Pray for me, that I may be kept from drunkenness and all sin."

LAW REPORTS.

Forfeiture of Another Distillery.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

The United States vs. *One Monkey Wrench and Other Property.*—This was an action to forfeit, for violation of the Internal Revenue Law, a distillery owned by James Lynch, at the corner of Bridge and Front streets, Brooklyn.

The testimony for the Government showed that on Jan. 9 last one of the Deputy Collectors visiting Mr. Lynch's distillery found it running in the absence of the Inspector, which was a violation of law. This led to an examination, and it appeared that the cistern and bonded warehouse were not according to law, and that the capacity of his still was 400 gallons, while the notice he had given to the Collector was for a still of 80 gallons capacity. An examination of the entries in his books showed that large quantities of molasses which he had received remained unaccounted for.

On this testimony the Jury found a verdict for the Government, forfeiting the property. The property when seized was bonded in the sum of $5,200.

This is the fifth distillery which has been forfeited to the Government during the last fortnight.

For the Government, District-Attorney Tracy. For claimant, Gen. Crooke and Mr. Hollis.

What is Contributing Negligence?

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Daly, P. J., and Brady and Cardozo, J. J.

Warren Whillock vs. *The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff heretofore brought action in the Marine Court to recover damages for the destruction of a milk wagon, run into by one of the defendant's cars. On the trial before Judge Hearne a non-suit was granted.

Afterward the plaintiff brought another suit for the recovery of the same damages. On the trial it appeared that the plaintiff had stopped with his milk wagon on the east side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, and after serving a customer there he looked up and down the avenue and saw a car coming up, about three-quarters of a block off, and he then started his horse across to the westerly side, but before he crossed the track the car collided with the wagon and broke the body in two, and knocked off the tires of the wheels. Plaintiff testified that he could have avoided the collision but for the speed the car was driven. The car-driver testified he could brake up the car in six feet. Evidence was introduced for the defendants tending to establish negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

The Jury found for the plaintiff, and the defendants appealed to this Court. After argument the judgment was affirmed upon the plaintiff stipulating to remit $14 from the amount recovered.

Alex. H. Reavy for the plaintiff; Thomas M. North for the defendants.

Question of Practice—Sham and Frivolous Defences.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Henry A. Vortuble and Amedee Vortuble vs. *The Washington Marine Insurance Company.*—In this case the plaintiffs sued the defendants to recover $3,000, being the amount of a policy of insurance on the schooner *Emma Anderson*. The defendants interposed a sworn answer setting up that no proof of interest had been furnished, and that the plaintiffs were not the real parties in interest. They also set up a counter claim and claim the sum of $379 25, the amount of plaintiffs' premium notes. The plaintiffs moved for judgment upon the answer on the ground that it was sham and frivolous, and interposed for delay. They showed by affidavit that the President of the Company had repeatedly promised to pay the claim, and had asked as a personal favor to let the matter stand from time to time on the ground that the Company could not conveniently pay. They further showed that a committee had been appointed to ask them to take notes of the Company instead of cash, and that they were set down on the list held by the committee for the amount of their claim. They also averred that they were willing and always had been to deduct the amount of their note from their claim. After hearing the affidavits and arguments of counsel, the Court granted the motion for judgment on the answer, on plaintiffs stipulating to deduct the amount of the premium note and interest from their claim.

Coudert Brothers for plaintiffs; Doolittle and Crittenden for the defendants.

Habeas Corpus and Certiorari.

Only fifteen cases were brought before the Courts on writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* during the month of February. In each of these cases the people's interests were represented by Mr. George W. Blunt. The following is the record:

The People *vs.* Saran Monderlick—Disorderly conduct; before Common Pleas, Feb. 10.

The same *vs.* Peter Sullivan—Petit Larceny; prisoner having been convicted at the Court of Special Sessions was discharged by the City Judge.

The same *vs.* Joseph Mangin—Vagrancy; before Supreme Court; prisoner remanded.

The Same *vs.* Edward Haggerty and John O'Keefe—No. 1 bailed, No. 2 discharged on his own recognizance.

The Same *vs.* George Olney—Fugitive from the State of Virginia; sent to the Governor and by him revoked; Supreme Court.

The Same *vs.* Frank Hellerman—Disorderly house; City Judge; prisoner discharged; prisoner convicted at the Special Sessions.

The Same *vs.* John Loftus—Disorderly conduct; City Judge; discharged on his own recognizance.

The Same *vs.* Morris Moran—Intent to steal; before Court of General Sessions; prisoner discharged.

The Same *vs.* Samuel Porter—Disorderly conduct; Superior Court; bailed.

The Same *vs.* James B. Goggin—Conspiracy; Common Pleas; discharged.

The Same *vs.* Henry Thomas—Assault and battery; City Judge; conviction at Special Sessions; prisoner remanded.

The Same *vs.* Mary Carr—Disorderly conduct; City Judge.

The Same *vs.* Morris Levy—Petit larceny; Supreme Court; adjourned to March 6.

The Same *vs.* Maria Goodwin—Petit larceny; City Judge; prisoner discharged.

The Same *vs.* Wilhelmina Anna Baier—Grand larceny; Supreme Court; bailed.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 2.

By Justice McCunn.

Arthur J. Rose *vs.* Paul Spofford; motion granted. Henry Weinicks *vs.* Jas. C. Jewett; motion granted. Jas. Fraser *vs.* Henry Harbeck; extra allowance of five per cent. granted. In the matter of the application of Frederick Verght for change of name; petition granted, and petitioner's name changed to George Butler. Jas. R. Selleck *vs.* Geo. Hoffman; motion granted. Sophronia L. Dale et al. *vs.* Henry R. Chandler; motion granted; order to be settled on notice.

By Judge Jones.

Eleanor F. Bishop *vs.* Nathaniel C. Bishop; motion denied without costs. Henry W. Bellows et al. *vs.* Janson H. Tuttle, impleaded; judgment for plaintiff. Herman Wenkleseth *vs.* The New-York Steam Sugar Refining Company; motion denied without costs. Geo. Fair *vs.* Henry Day and wife; judgment of foreclosure granted.

Surrogate's Court—Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Augustin De Yturbide, Edward E. Prindle, Elizabeth Titus, Joseph Thurston, Amelia M. Girling, Robert A. Wainwright, Henry D. Gardiner, Edwin Burr, Juliette A. Buckley, Michael Lane, Janet Henderson, Lewiss Klemann, William Brandon, Henry Purvis.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Thomas H. Laurenson, Charles Olden, Marie E. Boyce, Hermann H. Budke, Bernard Deery, James Feehan, Elizabeth Rosseter, Martin Dixon, John G. Girard, Emeline Haight, Margaret Hennessy, John Murphy, John H. Nicpoth, John Quinn, Mary Welsh, Eliza Thompson, Bridget Murray, Henry S. Tuthill, Sophia Magnenck, Jacob Henes, Jacob Harmann, John Darcy, Dennis McGrath, Levi R. Morton, Paul Volmer.

Petty Thefts—Loss of a Thumb—Conspiracy to Defraud.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were but nineteen cases on the calendar, of which nine were for assault and battery, seven for petit larceny, and one case each under the heads pickpocket, violation of Health Law, and conspiracy.

PETTY CASES.

Most of the cases were of little importance and were speedily disposed of.

Frederick Pool pleaded guilty to the charge of committing an assault upon George Kershaw, and was fined $10.

Jacob Berthal, a lad of about 10 years of age; was charged with stealing a pair of Congress gaiters, worth $2 50, from Isaac M. Dunham. He pleaded guilty and was sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

Edward Flood, a horse-shoer, accused his apprentice, a small boy named Joseph Reynolds, of stealing fractional currency to the amount of $1 30 from his money-drawer. It was the boy's first offence, and the Judge was not inclined to visit it with a very severe punishment, notwithstanding the evident anxiety of the master to get rid of his apprentice. Joseph's plea of guilty was accepted, and judgment suspended.

Eliza T. Donnelly was sent to the Penitentiary for three months for stealing a piece of calico, valued at $2, from Wm. F. Kehr. Mary Thomoson got the same penalty for stealing dry goods of the value of $15 from George W. Marsh.

John Fay was fined $10 for violating the Health Law, by dumping a load of manure in the street.

Mary Woodruff pleaded guilty to an assault on Nellie Wilson with a crimping iron, and was fined $10.

NICHOLAS, JR., AVENGES NICHOLAS, SR.

Nicholas Knapp, Jr., was brought up on the complaint of Thomas Jordan, that defendant, about five months ago, struck him on the neck with such effect that complainant had a big lump on that part of his corporal frame for the space of a week thereafter. Defendant's witnesses proved that Jordan had been engaged in an altercation with defendant's father, and had shaken him about and so maltreated him as to rouse the ire of Nicholas, Jr., who thereupon committed the assault complained of. The prisoner was found guilty, but judgment was suspended in consideration of the provocation.

A BOATMAN LOSES HIS THUMB.

Matthew Laughlin complained of John Kelly, Jr., that the latter, who was pilot of a small steamtug owned jointly by complainant and defendant's father, had got up a dispute with him one evening in a liquor-store concerning the ownership of the boat, which ended by the defendant's hitting him in the face and biting his thumb, from the effects of which that important digit, which, according to Prof. Agassiz, is the principal distinction between man and the monkey, became so inflamed that he was obliged to submit to its amputation. He admitted that he was a little tight on the occasion, and passed the night outside the door of the place where the difficulty occurred. It appearing doubtful which struck the first blow, and the evidence not bearing out the complainant's assertion as to the cause of the loss of his thumb, the prisoner was acquitted.

STEALING A PHYSICIAN'S BUFFALO ROBE.

Patrick Kennedy stole a buffalo robe out of the carriage of Dr. James Hyslop, while the vehicle was standing in front of the doctor's stable, the coachman being absent for a moment. Patrick fled down Avenue A, but was espied by a policeman, who succeeded in making his arrest and recovering the stolen property. Patrick said he could prove an *alibi*, but his witnesses being unaccountably absent, his *alibi* for the next four months, in the event of any similar charge being brought against him, will be susceptible of the easiest proof, the Judge having assigned him a residence in the Penitentiary for that brief period.

CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT AND DEFRAUD.

The defendants arrested in this case were Wm. C. Williams, James B. Geoghegan, Seth H. Klinck and Leonard B. Klinck, whom it was sought to implicate in a conspiracy together with the members of the late firm of Folger & Tibbs, of No. 54 Leonard-street, to defraud Mr. Louis P. Griffiths of the sum of $4,000 and upward.

It appeared that upon the representations of Williams, who acted as a buyer for the firm of Folger & Tibbs, and also those of the members of the firm themselves, to the effect that they had a capital of $40,000 and were abundantly responsible, Griffiths was induced to sell and deliver to said firm a considerable quantity of goods, amounting in value to upward of $4,000.

Folger & Tibbs failed, and have absented themselves from the City, having disposed of their stock to Seth H. Klinck, one of the defendants.

It was sought to be proved on the part of the prosecution that the whole concern was bogus from the beginning; that the goods purchased of the firm were disposed of by them immediately at auction, some being sold by Geoghegan at Baltimore under his own name, and that the Klinks were privy to the whole transaction. The complainant, however, mentioned only one article—to wit, 109 8-12 dozen handkerchiefs—and the Judge ruled that the evidence must be confined to showing that a conspiracy existed among the defendants to defraud the complainant of those handkerchiefs. The prosecution called a large number of witnesses, many of whom failed to appear, and as they were unable to trace the goods in question through the possession of all the defendants, the allegation of a conspiracy among them fell to the ground and the complaint was dismissed. The transactions which gave rise to this prosecution took place in November last, and the case having been brought in the first place before Justice Hogan, and carried up to this Court, has attracted considerable attention.

Messrs. W. F. Kintzing, F. C. Brewster, O. L. Stewart and E. J. Blankman appeared as counsel for the several defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The March term of the Court of General Sessions will commence to-morrow. Recorder Hackett having returned from his Southern tour reinvigorated and refreshed in health and spirits, will occupy the Bench, and Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, will appear on behalf of the people. The number of prisoners in the City Prison at present is unusually small—not over fifty. This is owing to the successful efforts which were made by the holding of the two courts Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions during the February term. The number of bail cases, however, is heavy, embracing the heaviest offences down to a common misdemeanor. The business for the March term, therefore, promises to be sufficient to keep the court and all connected therewith busy. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-MORROW.

The People *vs.* Wm. B. Merriam and Wm. R. Putnam; misdemeanor.

CRIMINAL RECORD FOR FEBRUARY.

Thieves Sent to State Prison and Penitentiary—Excess of Grand Larceny Cases—Offences and Sentences.

Although the number of cases disposed of by the Court of General Sessions during the February term was not so large as in some previous terms, the amount of labor was not less, there having been seventeen trials, many of which occupied considerable time. The cases disposed of in various ways were seventy-three, of which, it will be seen by the summary which we publish herewith, forty-one were on charges of grand larceny. Eighteen prisoners were sent to State Prison for terms varying from two to twelve years, and ten were sent to the Penitentiary. The following is the

SUMMARY.

George Ryder, *alias* Gordon, attempt at burglary in the third degree—Penitentiary 1 year.

Aaron Jennings, assault and battery—City Prison 90 days, $250.

Charles Dusenberry, robbery in the first degree—Not guilty.

Mary Tassar, assault and battery—Penitentiary 1 year.

Maurice Leonard, attempt at burglary in the third degree—City Prison 90 days.

John Gorreck, burglary in the third degree—State Prison 2 years.

Edward Weston, grand larceny—State Prison 5 years.

Susan Tillinan, grand larceny—State Prison 3 years.

George Clarke, grand larceny—State Prison 5 years.

John Hughes, grand larceny—Not guilty.

Arthur Henry, attempt at grand larceny—Suspended.

James H. Larkin, grand larceny—State Prison 3 years.

James Freeman, grand larceny—Penitentiary 1 year.

Henry Pearsall, grand larceny—State Prison 4 years.

Edward Murray, assault—Suspended.

Emily Collins, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary 1 year.

Charles Kelly, attempt at grand larceny—suspended.

Louis Telling, assault and battery—suspended.

Henry Yager, assault and battery—suspended.

Joseph Yager, assault and battery—City Prison 20 days.

Henry Babeuf, grand larceny—not guilty.

Thomas Farrell, grand larceny—State Prison 3 years.

Henry Simpson, forgery fourth degree—State Prison 2 years.

Frederick Bankman, forgery, fourth degree—State Prison 2 years.

Hattie Howard, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary 1 year.

Arthur Semmes, forgery, fourth degree—City Prison 30 days.

George M. Hyatt, false pretence—suspended.

James Lamb, assault and battery—suspended.

Charles Trask, attempt at grand larceny—suspended.

Andrew McCarron, petit larceny—suspended.

William Varley, assault and battery—fined 6 cents.

Mary Smith, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary 1 year.

Christopher Coile, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary 1 year.

Alice Thompson, assault and grand larceny—Suspended.

James E. Kennedy, assault and battery—Suspended.

Joseph Coslello, assault and battery—City Prison 60 days and $50.

Henry Gardner, assault and battery—Fined $10.

Daniel Duffy, disorderly house—Fined $10.

Charles Randall, disorderly house—Fined $10.

Robert Randall, disorderly house—Fined $10.

Alexander Spencer, disorderly house—Fined $10.

Charles B. Manuel, murder, first degree—Death.

John Caswell, assault and grand larceny—Penitentiary 1 year.

George Smith, grand larceny—State Prison 5 years.

August Klein, grand larceny—State Prison 5 years.

Susan Connors, grand larceny—not guilty.

Herman Wagner, grand larceny—State Prison 5 years.

Louis Rosenbaum, grand larceny—State Prison 5 years.

William Carroll, burglary—State Prison for 12 years.

Michael Brophy, attempted burglary, third degree—Penitentiary for 2 years.

Charles Miller, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary for 1 year.

Lizzie Stofl, assault and battery—fined $10.

Louis Klopsch, grand larceny—House of Refuge.

James Hart, grand larceny—not guilty.

Lawrence Connors, assault with dangerous weapons—State Prison for 5 years.

Ellen Wilson, grand larceny—not guilty.

Laura Fitzgerald, grand larceny—House of Refuge.

Oscar Koch, attempt to rob—State Prison for 5 years.

Bridget McClean, attempted grand larceny—suspended.

Mary Miller, attempted grand larceny—suspended.

Clark Allen, grand larceny—not guilty.

Mary Sherman, grand larceny—not guilty.

Marten Krall, attempted grand larceny—suspended.

Charles M. Rice, attempted grand larceny—suspended.

Alexander Stringer, attempted grand larceny—suspended.

Jacob Leuz, attempted grand larceny—suspended.

Victor A. Harden, attempted grand larceny—next term.

Jesse J. Minerly, grand larceny—House of Refuge.

David Miller, attempted grand larceny—suspended.

John Scally, burglary in the third degree—not guilty.

Joseph Wright, attempted grand larceny—State Prison for 2 years and 6 months.

George Kelly, attempted grand larceny—State Prison for 2 years and 6 months.

Henry Wheeler, burglary in the third degree—next term.

SENTENCES.

Death	1	Acquitted	9
State Prison, 12 years	1	Suspended	18
State Prison, 5 years	7	Fined $10	6
State Prison, 4 years	1	Fined 6 cents	1
State Prison, 3 years	3	To be sentenced next term	2
State Prison, 2 years and 6 months	2	City Prison, 90 days, $250.	1
State Prison, 2 years	3	City Prison, 90 days	1
Penitentiary, 2 years	1	City Prison, 60 days	1
Penitentiary, 1 year	9	City Prison, 60 days, $50	1
House of Refuge	3	City Prison, 30 days	1
Total			73

OFFENCES.

Murder	1	Petit larceny	1
Robbery, 1st degree	1	Assault with dangerous weapon	1
Burglary, 1st degree	1	Keeping disorderly houses	4
Burglary, 3d degree	3	False pretence	1
Attempted burglary, 3d degree	3	Forgery, 4th degree	1
Grand larceny	21	Assault and battery	11
Attempt at grand larceny	20	Assault	1
Attempt to rob	1		
Total			73

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 2, 1867

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	110⅞	50 Adams Ex. Co.	55
24,000 U.S.6s.5-20sC.'62.	110⅞	5 Amer. Ex Co.	54
7,000 U.S.6s.5-20s, R.'65 New	106¾	5 do	55
18,500 U.S.6s.5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	106¾	300 Boston W. P.	27
4,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100½	300 do	27¼
6,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '74	100½	100 do......2d call	26¾
20,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	106	26 Pac. M. SS. Co.	128⅛
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	66½	590 do	128
3,000 do	66¾	100 do	127⅞
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	92	100 do......2d call	127½
3,000 do	91	100 Chi. & Alt. R..b30	106
5,000 Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue	92	100 N. Y. Cen.	102⅞
80,000 Ohio & M. C.	25¼	300 do......2d call	103
10,000 do......2d call	25¾	500 do......b15	103⅛
70,000 do	26	250 Erie Railroad	55½
20,000 do	26¼	500 Hud. RR.	140
2,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	99½	300 do	139¾
1,000 Chi. & N.W.1stM	87	100 do	139¾
19,000 M. C. 8s. Old Bs.	103	100 do......2d call	140
1,000 Chi. & Al. In. B.	91	300 Reading R.	103
4,000 C.& R. I.& P.1s.	90½	100 do......s30	102⅞
40 Bk. State of N. Y.	108	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	72¾
84 Corn Ex. Bk	119	100 do......s10	72¾
50 Shoe & L. Bank	112	200 do......b30	73
5 Fourth National	105	1500 do......2d call	73
180 Cen. N. Bank	111	100 Ill. Cen. R.	115¾
100 Canton Company	46¾	1600 Clev. & Pitts	82
100 do......b30	46½	1000 Chic. & N. W.	35⅛
100 do	46½	100 do......s10	35⅛
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	30½	1000 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	65¼
200 Quick. Min.	38	300 Chic. & R. I.	95⅛
100 Mar. Pref.	22¾	50 do	95⅜
200 At. Mail SS. Co.	83½	100 Tol., W. & W.	38
100 do	83⅝	200 P., Ft.W.& C...b30	94¼
200 do	84	300 do	94⅜
		100 do......2d call	94⅜
		200 Mil. & St. P.	24
		100 do	34⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Boston W. P.	27	300 Clev. & Pitts	81⅞
100 Mariposa Pr.!...s3	22¼	200 do......s3	81⅞
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅞	400 do	81⅞
300 do......b5	103	200 do......s3	81⅞
300 do......b3	103	600 Chic., R. I. & P.	95⅞
1800 Erie R.	55½	400 do......b3	95⅞
1200 do......s3	55½	100 do......b30	95⅞
100 do......b30	55⅝	200 do......s3	95⅝
1000 do......b15	55⅝	300 Chic. & N. W....b3	35⅛
400 do......s10	55¼	500 do......c	35½
300 do......b3	55⅝	200 do......s15	35⅛
100 Hud. Riv. R.	140	300 do	35½
100 M. So. & N. I...b3	72¾	200 Chic. & N. W. Prf.	65½
200 P., F. W. & C.	94⅛	100 do......b15	65⅛
200 do	94⅜	100 do......s3	65⅛
100 do......s3	94⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Boston W. P.	27	850 Cleve. & Pitts	82⅛
300 do......b30	27¼	700 do	82⅛
600 Mariposa Min.	9	500 do	82
200 Mar. Min. Pr.	22¾	400 do	82⅛
200 do	22¾	100 Chi., R. I. & P..b10	96
200 do......s60	22¾	200 do	95⅞
100 do......c	22¾	100 do......b3	95⅞
200 Atlantic M.SS.Co.	84¼	500 do	95⅞
100 do	84	1200 Reading R.	103
100 do	83¾	1200 Chic. & N. W.	35⅛
100 do	83	200 do......b10	35⅞
400 N. Y. Cen.	103⅛	200 do......s3	35⅛
200 do......s3	103	200 do......s15	35⅛
100 do......b15	103⅛	100 do......b3	35⅛
500 Erie Railroad	55⅜	200 Chic. & N.W.Pref.	65⅛
1100 do......s3	55⅜	100 do......b5	65⅛
200 do......s10	55⅜	100 do......s10	65⅛
100 do	55⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	94⅛
100 do......b3	55⅝	100 do......b3	94⅞
200 M. S. & N. I.	73	100 do......s5	94⅞
300 do......s3	72⅞		

Saturday, March 2—P. M.

The Gold market worked comparatively steady this forenoon at 138⅞@⅞@½@¾ ⅌ cent. The upward speculation of the week, which was checked on Thursday by some heavy sales at 140¼@140@139¾ ⅌ cent., failed to recover on the positive information of the President's Veto this Afternoon. The Customs demand of the day was $361,000, making for the whole week, $3,262,204, of which full one-half was drawn from the Specie deposits in Bank. The Gold Interest Disbursements of the day were $1,143,400 on the 10-40 Stock, and for the week, $1,626,232. The Exports of Gold and Silver bars and Gold Coin for the day and week were $759,162. Exchange on London closed 108¾ ⅌ cent. The rates for Money to the Brokers 5@6 ⅌ cent on the Public Funds, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on other collateral.

The Public Funds advanced to 106⅞ ⅌ cent. on the Consolidated 5-50s, January and July, and were steady on the other Gold-bearing Stocks and the 7.30s. The suspense on the Stock Exchange in regard to Washington news continued, but the Railway market and the Steamship Shares were rather firmer than on Friday, closing on the street at 4 o'clock P. M. (no Second Boards on Saturday) as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s, xd.	98	98⅛	Northwest	35⅞	35⅛
U. S. 5-20s	111	111	N. West Pref	65⅛	65⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	95⅝	95⅞
N. Y. Central	102⅞	102⅞	Fort Wayne	94⅜	94⅞
Erie	55⅜	55⅝	Pacific Mail	127½	127⅞
Hudson	140	140	Quicksilver	38½	38
Reading	102⅞	102⅞	W. U. Telegraph.	42⅛	42⅛
Mich. Southern	72⅞	72⅞	Mariposa Pref.	22½	22¼
Illinois Central	116	115¾	Ohio Certificates	24⅛	24½
Pittsburgh	81	82	American Gold	139¼	139
Tennessee 6s	66⅝	66¾	Bills on London	108⅞	108¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	135	5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss	106⅝
6 ⅌ cent. 1868	133	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	102¼
6 ⅌ cent. coupon. 1868	133	5 ⅌ cent., cou., 1874	102½
6 ⅌ cent. reg'd. 1881	110⅛	End. coupon, 1874	102⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	110⅛	10-40 registered	98
5-20 registered, 1862	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	98⅛
5-20 registered, 1864	107	7 3.10 1st series	105⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅞	7 3.10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65c	108⅛	7 3.10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, n. iss	106⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Bank of N. America	104¼
Manhattan	132	Hanover	109½
Mechanics'	117	Irving	102
Union	115	Metropolitan	123
America	134	People's	125
City	200	Shoe and Leather	111¾
Phenix	104	Corn Exchange	118½
National	111	Commonwealth	108
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Impt'rs. & Traders	112
State of New-York	107	Central National	112
Commerce	113½	Fourth National	104¼
American Exchange	114	Ninth National	110

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	91	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	89¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	104	Tol. & W. 2d M.	73½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 76	105½	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69
Erie 1st mort. 1867	101⅛	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	72
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	98⅛	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	92¾
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	91	Gal. & Chic., Ext	97
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	89½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101¼
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	N. J. Central 1st M	101
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	100	N. J. Central 2d M	102
Harlem 3d mort., '68	98	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	102
Mich. new 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	94
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st M.	105⅛	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	85
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M	95⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M	90
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	96½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd 7 ⅌ c.	99½	Chi. & Al. 1st M	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	107	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	82	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T.H. 2d M.Inc.	76½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F	94	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st	58
Chi. & N. W. In's B	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The business in Wool, in this market, during the month of February, Messrs. Tellkampf & Kitching notice thus:

"During the past month there was a limited demand for all kinds of Wool, and those suitable for clothing are somewhat easier, while the extreme fine and combing wools maintained the former prices, the stocks of which have become light. There is a moderate supply of all domestic fleece. Extra and No. 1 Pulled Wool was in fair demand, while super remained neglected. Texas Wool met with a ready sale at nearly unchanged rates, and stocks are light. California Wools have been disposed of to a moderate extent only, at a slight decline in prices, although we have but a limited stock on hand. Mexican Wool sold quicker than during the month of January, but at 1c.@2c. lower rates. Cape and Mestiza Wools have been slow of sale, and prices are a shade lower. Foreign Medium Wools continue neglected and depressed. Foreign Low Wools for carpet manufacture were in fair request at about former rates, with the exception of Low Filling Wools, which are not salable near cost. This is the case especially with East India. The inactivity of the past month may be attributed to the uncertainty of the tariff and revenue measures in Congress not being passed, and apparently not very likely to be during the present session. The five per cent. revenue tax on the production has exercised a still greater influence on the manufacture, stopping more machinery in consequence of this injurious feature. From the European markets the accounts are that the Antwerp auction sales of Mestiza Wools have commenced with a slight decline of prices, but with a good attendance of buyers. The new clip of River Plate is considered not better than the previous one. The auction sales of East India and other low wools at Liverpool went off without spirit, and prices of inferior and undesirable kinds declined slightly. There was no improvement in English and other long wools for worsted, and prices were less firm because of the depressed state of this branch of manufacture. The imports of wool into New-York for the year 1864 were 115,800 bales, 52,729,038 lbs.; 1865 were 59,391 bales, 33,554,849 lbs.; 1866 were 59,526 bales, 36,713,112 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to Jan. 26, 1867, were 3,135 bales, 1,281,331 lbs.; for the month ending Feb. 23 were 3,885 bales, 1,594,712 lbs."

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, March 2.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece	53@6
Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece	50@5
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	48@4
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	65@74
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece ½ and ¾ blood fleece	53@6
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	48@5
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece ½ and ¾ blood fleece	50@5
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	42@4
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	45@52
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Southern unwashed fleece	28@33
Southern unwashed fleece burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@52
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	24@38
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@23
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@43
Pulled medium	35@38
Pulled common	28@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	48@52
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@55
Country, super	43@49
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	36@44
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	48@58

The following is a statement of the stocks of Pork and Beef in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn:

PORK.

Qualities.	March 1, 1867.	Feb. 1, 1867.	March 1, 1866.
Clear	1,104	127	50
Mess	43,822	39,318	56,274
Thin Mess	2,170	252	262
Prime Mess	1,086	1,798	4,797
Flank	—	—	6
Prime	3,036	3,194	5,280
Rumps	59	12	139
Refuse Mess	324	624	160
Refuse Prime Mess	45	188	76
Refuse Prime	260	205	308
Other Refuse	273	538	542
Uninspected	44,623	40,670	32,610
Grand total, bbls	95,069	86,925	100,548

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	2,500	1,728	9,241
Repacked Chicago Mess	4,607	5,720	5,099
Refuse Mess	145	—	24
Other Refuse	226	347	72
Railroad Beef	188	193	—
Tcs. Prime Mess	78	—	449
Country Mess	95	414	2,290
Uninspected tcs	2,033	2,416	2,290
Uninspected bbls	4,757	7,404	5,091
Grand total, tcs and bbls	15,029	18,311	29,189

The *American Railroad Journal* of this date publishes at length the elaborate report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866. The following is a brief abstract: The earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the roads worked by it, except the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, were, for 1866, as follows:

From passengers	$3,385,521 31
From United States troops	560,945 40
From United States mails	82,730 00
From express matter	374,369 22
From general freights	11,709,293 59
From miscellaneous sources	471,023 28
Total	$16,583,882 84

EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation	$3,646,752 22	
Motive power	3,797,831 63	
Maintenance of cars	1,961,042 20	
Maintenance of road	2,096,430 65	
General expenses	288,852 57	—$12,790,909 67
Leaving a balance of		$3,792,973 37

Of the above expenses, $10,516,362 17 are ordinary, and $2,174,547 10 are extraordinary.

The following is a recapitulation showing the whole revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from its several lines:

From the main line and branches	$16,583,882 84
From the Pennsylvania Canal	297,867 16
From the Philadelphia and Erie Road	2,541,051 79
Total revenue	$19,422,801 79

And the expenses were:

Main line—ordinary	$10,616,362 17	
Maine line—extraordinary	2,174,547 10	
Pennsylvania Canal	233,437 98	
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, including 10 per cent. to pay taxes, &c.	2,819,713 33	—$15,844,060 58
Balance		$3,578,741 21

From which deduct payments made during the year to the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for dividends, $1,737,969; the balance to debit of interest and coupon account, $539,859 57; the amount due to the Harrisburgh and Lancaster Railroad Company, under lease, $135,274 18; the taxes on dividends and coupons, $438,855 57; and the annual sum of $460,000, due to the State of Pennsylvania for the purchase of the main line of public works, amounting in all to $3,301,958 32—leaving a surplus of $278,782 89.

The gross revenue of the line for 1866 is equal to $46,323 41 per mile of main line of road (353 miles), and is less than the aggregate receipts in 1865, $875,286 65. The ordinary expenditures for working the roads equal 64 per cent. of their revenues; or, including expenditures for construction, equipments, &c., 77.12 per cent. The whole number of passengers carried in 1866 was 2,673,568; tons of freight carried 3,452,718. This shows a decrease in the number of passengers of 188,268, and an increase in tonnage of 653,908. The equipment of the road consists of 452 locomotives, 240 passenger, 103 baggage, mail and express, 6,953 freight and 923 road cars. The rapid destruction of iron rails, and the increased cost of replacing them, induced the President, while in England, in 1862, to order a few hundred tons of steel rails for trial, which proved so satisfactory that larger importations have been made of Bessemer steel rails, which have entirely confirmed the Company's expectations of their success. While the cost of steel is about twice the price of iron rails, their durability is fully eight times greater.

The following statement will exhibit the financial condition of the Company on the 1st of January, 1867:

Capital Stock	$20,000,000 00
First mortgage bonds	4,980,000 00
Second mortgage bonds	4,904,840 00
Short bonds, or debentures	1,654,015 75
Mortgages and ground rents	170,184 32
Lien of State upon public works	6,600,000 00
Bills and accounts payable, including dividends unpaid	3,062,144 45
Dividend and contingent funds	2,110,000 00
H. and L. Railroad Company's stock and bonds	1,882,550 00
Balance	870,415 02
Total	$46,134,149 54
Construction account main line and branches	$13,500,000 00
Cost of Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad	1,882,550 00
Purchase of State works	6,600,000 00
Equipment account	3,371,214 93
Cost of real estate and telegraph line	3,421,480 91
Extensions to Mononghahela and Delaware rivers	2,121,157 77
Stocks and bonds	6,916,667 14
Fuel and materials on hand	1,378,404 10
Advanced Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	1,174,350 41
Bills and accounts receivable	4,148,063 93
Balance in hands of agents and treasurer	1,620,260 35
Total	$46,134,149 54

A comparison of the above statement with those of preceding years, shows that in addition to the payment of dividends upon the original investment of 46 per cent., the cost of the roads has been reduced by the sum of $7,396,855 from the surplus profits; and the equipment which originally cost $10,603,569 55, is now represented at $3,371,214.93.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway,
New-York, March 2, 1867.

THIS BANK IS PREPARED TO EXCHANGE 7 3.10 notes for 5-20 bonds, new issue, on the most favor-

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Abstracts of Bills.

RAILROAD IN BROADWAY AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.

Senator THOMAS MURPHY introduced a bill providing for the construction of a road along the following streets and avenues in New-York City; Commencing at the South Ferry, foot of Whitehall-street, along the latter and Broadway to the upper side of Bowling-green, along Broadway to Union-square, through to Fourth-avenue, Twenty-third-street to Lexington-avenue, along as graded; along Sixtieth, Seventy-second, One Hundred and Tenth streets, to the Central Park. Also in Broadway, at the upper side of Bowling-green, along Broadway, State, Whitehall, to South Ferry, with all necessary turnouts, &c., &c.

The corporators named are Chas. Johnson, J. A. Marshall, Hugh Smith, Geo. Shepherd, Wm. A. Herring, Andrew W. Russell, Jacob Hayes, T. R. Perry, Robert Marshall, Edward J. McGean, Geo. Terry and others. This Company may also connect with the Broadway and Seventh-avenue roads, at the west side of Union-square.

THE SOLDIERS' BUSINESS MESSAGE AND DISPATCH COMPANY.

Mr. GIBSON's bill of incorporation names Alex. Shaler, Jas. E. Hamblin, Chas. W. Darling, Pat. H. Jones, A. Barnum, S. P. Smith, Joseph A. Kernan and others as corporators. The object is to find employment for worthy disabled soldiers from New-York, in delivering packages, telegrams, &c. Booths are to be erected on the margin of the curbstones of the principal avenues and streets in carrying on the business of the corporation. The capital stock is to be $100,000.

IN RELATION TO PILOTS.

The bill introduced by Senator LA BAU proposes to amend the laws making it [illegible] for the Board to pass any law restricting the [illegible] owner, master or consignee of any vessel from employing as a pilot any pilot holding a license from said Board; nor shall any penalties be imposed on pilots for piloting a vessel in or out of New-York when requested to do so by any agent or owner or person in command.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM.

The bill introduced by Senator C. G. CORNELL proposes that this school shall participate in the distribution in the Common School Fund.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Senator FOLGER introduced a bill proposing that any company formed under the act of April 12, 1852, may increase or diminish its capital stock to any amount deemed proper, and may so increase the same beyond the amount of $2,000,000; but before any corporation shall be entitled to diminish its capital stock, if the amount of debts exceeds the stock, these shall be satisfied and reduced, not to exceed the diminished capital.

ALTERING THE MAP OF THE TOWN OF BUSHWICK, BROOKLYN.

Senator H. C. MURPHY introduced a bill providing that those portions of Olive-street and Catharine-street, lying between Powers and Grand streets, as laid down in the Commissioners' map, be stricken out.

Catharine-street is hereby laid out between Powers-street and Grand-street, as follows: The northeasterly line to be 650 feet 11 inches west, and parallel with Morgan-avenue.

Olive-street to be laid out and located between Powers-street and Grand-street.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The following confirmations were made in executive session Wednesday:

NOTARIES PUBLIC FOR NEW-YORK.

Hon. Henry Anthon, Horace A. Bliss, G. J. De la Figaniere, H. A. Gildersleeve, J. L. Gosling, B. L. Johnson, Wm. McDermot, Alex. McLeod, Wm. C. Neuschafer, James W. Poe, James H. Roome, Wm. P. Richardson, Edmund Stephenson, Frank Thompson, Samuel Thompson, Robert B. Van Kleeck, John H. White and Denis Wiederhold.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

James Crane, of Brooklyn.

HELLGATE PILOT.

David G. Horton, of New-York.

UNION OF GERMAN VETERANS.

Senator LENT gave notice of a bill, naming as corporators—Herman Rosenkranz, Gustav Kahl, Gustave Stein, John F. Diehl, John F. Schaalfar, George Weygand, John Ohst, O. Christopher, and Francis Ficke—under above name, for the purpose of material and benevolent aid, protection and support, and for the promotion of social intercourse.

The Colleges of New-England—Students and Libraries.

The *Yale Courant* gives some statistics in regard to the number of students in the various colleges of New-England. They are distributed as follows:

Bowdoin College, 232; Colby University, Waterville, Me., 54; Dartmouth College, 298; University of Vermont, 127; Middlebury, (Vt.) College, 52; Norwich (Vt.) University, 40; Brown University, 190; Amherst College, 225; Harvard College, 961, Tufts College, 54; Williams College, 186; Trinity College, Hartford, 59; Wesleyan University, 131; Yale College, 709; Holy Cross College, Worcester, 70; Boston College, 70. Taken by States the number is as follows:

Maine	286	Rhode Island	190
New-Hampshire	298	Connecticut	899
Vermont	219		
Massachusetts	1,616	Total in New-Eng.	3,508

The number of volumes in each of the college libraries is given approximately as follows:

	Vols.		Vols.
Amherst	30,000	Middlebury	10,000
Harvard	168,000	Norwich Univ	2,600
Tufts	9,000	Brown Univ	33,000
Bowdoin	32,300	Trinity	15,000
Holy Cross	5,000	Wesleyan	14,000
Boston	2,000	Yale	77,500
Williams	22,000	Colby Univ	10,000
Dartmouth	40,000		
University of Vt.	12,000	Total	489,800

Large additions have been made to several of these libraries since reports of their condition have been made to the public.

FINANCIAL

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

JUDSON & CO.,

BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S
STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Insurance, City Railroads, Gas-light, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building.
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

WANTED.
New-York Gas Company's Stock.
Metropolitan Gas Company's Stock.
FOR SALE.
42d and Grand-st Ferry Railroad Stock.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

STUYVESANT BANK,
NO. 744 BROADWAY,
Corner of Astor-place,
Will commence business at their banking rooms on MONDAY, March 4, 1867.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.
The interest, due March 1, on the bonds of Queens County, also any bonds maturing at that date will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHARLES L. ROE, County Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen 21st.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of March prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

ENNISKILLEN PETROLEUM AND REFINERY CO.,
OFFICE NO. 48 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.
THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY will meet on TUESDAY, March 12, 1867, at 2 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES S. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 12 inst., at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them. JOEL C. LANE, Secretary.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, JEWELRY and Diamonds, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.

J. F. PIERCE, ESQ., REFEREE.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable

STORE PROPERTY,

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND FRONT-ST.

known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.

About 50 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.

City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought, sold, rented and exchanged, loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.

TUESDAY, March 12,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Positive sale of ten brick and frame dwelling-houses, in the VIIth, IXth and XIIIth Wards of Brooklyn, and one brick house in Hoboken City. Also, thirty-one valuable building lots in the VIIth and XIXth Wards of Brooklyn.

SOUTH 8TH-ST.—East side, Nos. 168, 182 and 186; three three-story brick houses, each containing ten rooms.

HICKORY-ST.—South side, between Bedford and Franklin avs.; three beautiful two-story and basement frame cottages, built in a superior manner; each house 19x34; each house contains nine rooms, water, gas and heater; good location.

DE KALB-AV.—South side, 75 feet east from Throop-av.; one handsome frame cottage house, with large extension; house built in best manner.

FULTON-AV.—South side, 183 feet 9 inches west of Schenectady-av.; one two-story frame cottage house, 18 feet 9 inches x28 feet, with large two-story extension.

WILLOUGHBY-AV.—North side, between Grand-av. and Ryerson-st.; five lots.

WILLOUGHBY-AV.—South side, opposite the above; three lots.

HEWES-ST.—Between Wythe and Bedford avs.; four lots.

WYTHE-AV.—Between Hewes and Hooper sts.; five lots.

SANDFORD-ST.—Southeast corner of Flushing-av.; one lot.

BALTIC-ST.—West side, between Howard and Saratoga avs.; six lots.

SARATOGA-AV.—West side, between Baltic and Warren sts.; seven lots.

HOBOKEN CITY PROPERTY.

8TH-ST.—No. 42 West side, between Garden and Bloomfield sts.; one two-story basement brick house, with extension; house is built in a superior manner, with Philadelphia brick front and brown-stone trimmings, and contains eleven rooms, with bath-room.

Terms liberal. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

100,000 PICTURE FRAMES.

SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF 100,000 PICTURE FRAMES, of all sizes and varieties of styles, ovals and arched tops, finished in imitation rosewood and gold, also in composition, suitable for portraits, photographs, &c., &c.; all regular goods, from one of the first manufacturing houses in the country, and warranted made of the best material and in the best manner. This is the first sale of this kind ever offered to the public, and is well worthy the special attention of dealers in frames. To be sold by auction, without reserve, at the Trade Salerooms, No. 498 Broadway, by LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., on TUESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. Catalogues ready. Goods will be exhibited on the morning of the day of sale.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

CLINTON-ST. PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story and attic brick-front house and lot, No. 67 Clinton-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; lot 20x50 feet. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, UNDER P. T. RUGGLES, ESQ., REFEREE.—83 LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 95TH AND 96TH STS. SALE PEREMPTORY, WITHOUT RESERVE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

4TH-AV.—8 lots whole front, between 95th and 96th sts.
95TH-ST.—22 lots, north side, adjoining the above.
96TH-ST.—22 lots, south side, adjoining the above.

ALSO,

3D-AV.—1 lot, west side, between 96th and 97th sts.
4TH-AV.—1 lot, west side, between 75th and 76th sts.
8TH-AV.—3 lots, east side, between 122d and 123d sts.
124TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 250 feet east of 1st-av.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

WEST 54TH-ST.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 406.

MULBERRY-ST.—Two-story and basement house and lot, No. 132.

Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 7, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of: 1 handsome carved rosewood suite, in satin brocatel; 1 rosewood etegere, round, fancy, and card tables, 2 ebony and gilt reception chairs, 2 oval mirrors, 1 blackwalnut extension table, dining-room chairs, carved oak buffet, 1 blackwalnut sideboard, hall-stand and chairs, cornices, window shades, blackwalnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire a glace, shaving stands, marble-top commodes, towel racks, carved blackwalnut chairs, armchair, lounges, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON 16TH-ST.—220 feet 6 inches west from Avenue B, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.
Also, plot on south side of 123d-st., 51 feet west of 7th-av., 124 feet front by an average of 85 feet in depth.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MARCH 4, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 56 and 58 Attorney-st., mortgage sale, steam engine, boiler, shafting, pulleys, saws, benches, tools and everything connected with the manufacture of wood ware. Also one horse and truck.
JOSEPH STOKES, Attorney for Mortgagee.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:

1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.

4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 50 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 52 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.

For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 48 Wall-st.
JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 1 marble-top buffet and contents of glassware, 2 office desks, 1 Stearns & Marvin safe, 1 letter-copying press, 12 Japan boxes for papers, 2 pictures, 1 iron wash-stand, bowl, pitcher and slop-jar; 1 tin box and contents of glassware, a lot of loose glassware, 1 picture and 2 maps, surveying apparatus, 100 books and rack, 1 wagon-pole and whiffle-trees, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 3 work-stands, 2 ottomans, 1 whatnot, 1 wash-stand, 2 cases books, 5 barrels and contents of crockery, &c.; 4 cases goods, bedding, &c.; 1 nurse-chair, lot of window-shades, 2 Japan foot-baths, 1 aquarium, 2 pails, 1 waffle-iron, 1 tin pail, 2 wire dish covers, 1 japanned box and contents, 1 lot flower-pots, 1 toilet-tub, 1 small box and contents, 1 lot stair-rods, 1 Japanese umbrella, ½ barrel and contents, 4 cases and contents, 1 brush broom, 2 earthen jars, 1 engraving, 1 plated ice-pitcher, 1 dish, plated; 1 towel, 9 cut goblets, 1 glass pitcher, 6 glass vases, 1 glass fruit-dish, 3 hats and $10 uncurrent and broken-bank money—have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the auction-room of RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1867, payable at the office of the Company, Friday, March 1.
The transfer books will be closed Thursday, Feb. 21, at 4 P. M., and reopened Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend of One per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, March 9, 1867. Transfer-books closed from March 4 to the 9th, inclusive.
H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY MARE, FIFTEEN hands high, nine years old, perfectly sound and kind in single or double harness; is a capital roadster; also, a light wagon, nearly new, and a set of Graham's best harness. Apply at stable No. 5 West 13th-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 149 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY.

Several choice plots, corners and fronts, on Broadway near 42d-st., which, owing to the progress of business up-town, will rapidly rise in value. For sale by
ALVAH BEEBE & CO., No. 76 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. This house is three stories, basement, sub-cellar and attic. It was substantially built by days' work; has 15 rooms, many convenient pantries, closets and clothes presses, and all in fine order. It has bathing rooms, water closets, hot and cold water and gas throughout, and, in fine, is replete with all the modern improvements. The lot is about 25x103 and the house 25x60. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The premises may be seen any day between 11 and 3 o'clock on an order from the undersigned, who will give further particulars.
WM. W. ROSE, No. 57 Cedar-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY — SUITABLE for investment, between Union Square and 42d-st.; rented for ten to fifteen per cent. on valuation, to first-class tenants, and increasing in value ten per cent. per annum. For sale by ALVAH BEEBE & CO., No. 117 Nassau-st.

A PRETTY THREE-STORY BRICK house in Harlem for sale low; all improvements; high-stoop, sub-cellar, 131st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also houses and lots in all parts of Harlem; several bargains. RAYNOR & PLATT, No. 1,948 3d-av., in Harlem Savings Bank, between 125th and 126th sts.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FAMILY going to Europe, four-story brown-stone elegant house on 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., with or without the furniture; one of the best houses offered for sale. Price $40,000, or $50,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house for sale, No. 82 East 27th-st.; four-story and basement; all improvements and in good order; nearly new; first house west of Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 189 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop house, with extension and lot, No. 57 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., finished in splendid style, with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises.

$22,000.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, newly and beautifully furnished, desirably located, West 39th-st., (bargain,) others $9,000 to $35,000 and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST., FIRST-class high-stoop full-sized brown-stone house; others on and near 5th-av.; $25,000 to $125,000; some with stables.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$9,000 EACH—TWO VERY PRETTY three-story high-stoop brick houses, all improvements and complete order, 33d-st., near Lexington-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 16TH-ST., NEAR UNION-square, a handsome three-story house, 26 feet wide, 55 feet deep; lot 103 feet deep; price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE IN 34TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Inquire of J. B. BULLOCK, No. 65 Nassau-st.

A HANDSOME CORNER ON UNION-SQUARE for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT HOUSES
NEAR
PROSPECT PARK.
LOCALITY
MORE ACCESSIBLE,
MORE BEAUTIFUL,
MORE HEALTHY
THAN
CENTRAL PARK.

Stylish new brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on 3d-st., a Belgian-paved boulevard leading directly to the Park, will be sold by J. COLE, auctioneer, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1867, at 12 o'clock A. M.

BROOKLYN.—$4,500 WILL BUY A TWO-story high-stoop frame house, filled in with brick, of 10 rooms and good dry cellar, front piazza and eight feet extension room in rear; marble mantles, gas in all the rooms, hot and cold water, washtubs, range, heater, bath and water closets. Inquire at No. 57 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON NEWTOWN CREEK, THE 16 lots of land, with dock lately occupied by the Laurel Oil Works. Apply on premises, near Calvary Cemetery, to R. WALLACE, or HEYE, PALMER & RIES, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with water and gas, convenient to ferries. Price $4,000.
J. ELLIOTT,
No. 34 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A BRICK HOUSE WANTED FOR PURCHASE, in 11th, 12th or 13th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., or Hammond or Bank-st. or 7th-av.; partially furnished preferred. Address, stating street, number, terms, possession, &c., PURCHASER, Box No. 205 *Times* office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH-basement house, not less than 18, or a high-stoop not less than 22 feet front, both four-stories high, not below 14th-st., and between 7th and Lexington avs.; price not above $22,000. Address, stating size and all particulars, S. L., Box No. 2,228 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—POSSESSION THE 1ST OF MAY:

	Rent.
First-class brown-stone front house, 99 E. 60th-st.	$2,500
First-class brown-stone front house, 103 E. 60th-st.	2,200
Two first-class br. st't houses, E. 78th nr. 4th-av., ea	1,400
House No. 33 West Washington-place	1,200
House and store No. 147 Spring-st.	2,200
Three floors over Bull's Head Bank, each 24 by 65 feet	2,000

Apply to R. WILLIAMSON,
At Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN A GOOD LOCATION in Brooklyn, a large house, containing 20 rooms; it has all the modern improvements, and is in good order; rent, $3,000 per annum. Apply to T. C. MOORE, Real Estate Agent, corner of Clinton and Degraw sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A WELL FURnished and commodious house, with stables, ice-house, garden, &c. It is a healthy location and within three minutes' walk of the Madison depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and 1½ hours' ride from New-York. Apply to Rev. W. WINDEYER, Madison, N. J.

TO LET OR LEASE—ELEGANT COUNTRY residence at Inwood, on the Hudson; brick mansion, with five acres of ground, stables, carriage-house and other outbuildings; seven minutes from railroad station and five miles from Central Park; will be let with furniture. Apply to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

TO LET—A FINE MANSION, WITH FINE OUT-buildings, 17 acres of ground, half a mile west of William's Bridge Station, Harlem Railroad, on high ground; has fine view. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. A. BUHDE, on the premises.

TO RENT—POSSESSION ON THE 1ST OF MAY, the house and store No. 147 Spring-st.; 25 feet front, handsome show windows; the store has been occupied for the last 15 years for the sale of dry goods. Apply to R. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—NEW BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE FOR sale, or let furnished; full-sized, elegant house near Fifth-avenue Hotel; others desirably located; $300 to $1,000 per month. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A GOTHIC COTTAGE TO LET—TWO-story, attic and basement, with 1½ acres ground and good barn, at South Yonkers; ¼ mile from Kingsbridge; within short drive of Hudson River and Harlem Railroad stations. Apply to COOPER BROS., No. 457 3d-av.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 204 FRONT-ST., WITH STEAM power; also four fine lofts on Fulton-st. with steam power. Inquire of WM. H. GOODWIN & CO., No. 207 Water-st.

A STORE TO LET—25x100; WELL LIGHTED, excellent location for furniture or dry goods. No. 6 4th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR BOARDING OR BUSINESS purposes, on Union-square, a fine corner, with stable on the rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 7 Amity-place. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—COUNTRY SEAT about two miles south of Poughkeepsie. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY DWELLING-house No. 66 Amity-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET—IN NO. 14 MAIDEN-LANE, suitable for jewelers. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE—50x200 FEET ON UNION-SQUARE. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS TO LET.—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A corner house in 6th-av. may be had about the 1st of May by a family of two or three persons, with private table, for the year, to a party who will furnish, the same having been occupied by one family for the past three years, now going to Europe. Address JAMES, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR TWO desirable families, with board at private or public table; good school and salt bathing accessible; 70 minutes from New-York by the new express train of the Staten Island Railroad Company. Apply on Monday, Wednesday or Friday, at No. 31 Mercer-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—WITH FURNISHED rooms, in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen—can be had at No. 93 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on same block with Dr. T. L. Cuyler's Church; unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE good rooms, where there are few or no other boarders; must be on second floor; Brooklyn preferred. Address, with particulars, Box No. 42, New-York Post-office, or No. 74 Second-place, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD where instructions in music and use of piano will be an equivalent. References. Address by letter R. R., care of S. T. Gordon, No. 607 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, in Harlem or vicinity; terms must be moderate. Address L. F., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A furnished room, with or without partial board, in a private family, up town; east side preferred. Address, with full particulars, T. G., Box No. 1,029 Post-office.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH—Offers superior board and commodious rooms, with pure air for the Summer, within three minutes of the ferries, at reduced rates.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A SINGLE gentleman can be accommodated with rooms and board in a good pleasant location. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD with or without private table, in a pleasant house on Gramercy Park. Address PARK, Box 150 *Times* Office.

5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—HANDsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without board. References furnished.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, SITUATED at Powerville, Morris County, N. J., one mile from the flourishing town of Boonton, consisting of rolling mill, forge, flouring mill, all now in operation; blacksmith-shop and nine dwelling-houses, hotel and other buildings in connection with the works, and 45 acres of land; the whole being a part of the estate of the late Thomas C. Willis, deceased. The property is very advantageously situated with regard to markets, &c., being directly on the line of the Morris Canal, and one mile from a depot now being built on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and within thirty miles of New-York. Will be sold cheap to close the estate. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, or C. C. WILLIS, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on the premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—MARCH 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to close the estate of the late David Woley, containing about 120 acres, situated on the west side of the Hudson River, about 2¾ miles north of Highland and half an hour's drive from Poughkeepsie; choice farm, and beautifully located for a gentleman's residence, being in the neighborhood of Messrs. Astor, Frothingham and other gentlemen from New-York City. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—AT SAYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, one of the best farms on the south side; 110 acres, divided into arable, meadow and woodland, with good farm-house and necessary outbuildings. Price $11,000, or will be sold in parcels. Southside Railroad goes through the place. Apply to H. J. TERRY or WILLETT GREEN, Administrators, Sayville, or WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st., New-York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE—A NEAT two-story cottage house, containing nine rooms and cellar, cistern and well; lot 100x160, with barn and wood-house; very finely situated near churches and schools, within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot; six trains a day each way; time from New-York one hour; price $4,500; also one for $6,500. Apply to RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—An elegant country residence at Peekskill on the Hudson, commanding a magnificent view of the river and Highlands; house has all the modern improvements; suitable outbuildings; about 36 acres of land. For particulars apply to M. C. HUSSEY, on the premises, or of DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 39 Beekman-st., where picture of house can be seen.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, about three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Railroad station, a cottage and eleven acres of land, well improved, with stable, ice-house, laundry, garden, fruit and shade trees, &c., all in excellent order, in a healthy and pleasant locality. Apply to A. B. McDONALD, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, No. 257 York-st., Van Vorst-square, Jersey City; lot 25x200, to Bright-st.; small barn, garden; view of New-York Bay; pleasant park in front; first-class neighborhood; best part of city; house first-class in every respect; $20,000. Apply at Room No. 13, No. 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL FARM, 18 acres, in Westchester County, on Harlem Railroad; 7 acres woods, the remainder in cultivation; well fenced and watered, a young orchard, plenty of small fruit, comfortable house, barn outhouses; would exchange for a cottage in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, at Orange, N. J., (only one hour from Barclay-st., New-York,) containing ten rooms, for sale at $8,000; also, a building lot of eight acres for sale low. Apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J., or T. B. MERRICK & CO., No. 70 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Staten Island, situated on the north shore, (Richmond Terrace,) with the homestead and a water front of 265 feet; five minutes' walk of Factoryville Ferry. J. J. JENKINS, Executor, No. 221 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN ACRES, within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary out-buildings; house has 20 rooms; gas, bath and hot and cold water; on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. G. W. PLATTE, No. 30 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON PALisade-av., Bergen Heights. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—PARties who intend visiting Europe, and wishing to have their house well taken care of, and willing to rent the same at a moderate rate to a small American family, can address PALMER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office. Highest reference given.

WANTED TO RENT—EITHER IN NEW-York or Brooklyn, a good three-story brick house, with modern improvements. Address, stating location and rent, S. G., Box 151 *Times* Office. House agents need not apply.

WANTED—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE (in the 9th or 16th Ward preferred) for a small family for housekeeping; the best of reference given and required. Address, stating terms and location, B., No. 208 West 13th-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OF PERFECT responsibility, wishing to furnish rooms for himself, would be willing to hire part of the furniture of a family about leaving town. Address A. HEINE, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, 3 or 4 rooms on second floor, with improvements, in a good locality below 20th-st., east side, with a respectable family. Address H. B., Box No. 2,394 New-York Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

WANTED—A STORE, 25x100, ON OR NEAR Broadway, not above 24th-st. Rent about $4,000. STORE, Box No. 5,027 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEAT COUNTRY house, convenient to City. Will rent by the year; not over $400. COUNTRY HOUSE, Box 5,027 Post-office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN good locality. Rent not over $1,500. HOUSE, Box No. 5,027 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY, AGED 30, ONE OF THE F. F. V.'s, highly educated, experienced as a teacher, wishes an engagement as instructress or companion to a cultivated family going abroad; would partly pay her passage over; is proof against sea-sickness; speaks French; best City references. Address P. O., Box 1,383.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman who thoroughly understands his business; is a good judge of horses; would like to get some place where he could be steady; wages not so much an object; can keep horses from kicking or eating their blankets, and is a careful driver; is well acquainted with the City; knows how to milk if required, or can do almost anything about a gentleman's place; would like to get charge of four horses; is not afraid to work, and is not fond of going out at nights; always steady about the place, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City reference. Address C. Y., Box, No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A first-class man accustomed to the care and management of fancy stock; his wife would take the management of the dairy; has been eight years in his present place; can give the best of reference from his present employer. Apply or address G. G., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; has nine years' experience in the City; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 54 West 19th-st., for two days, W. H. Mills' Livery-stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; understands all the branches of agriculture in full; would work a place on shares near a good market place. Address S. S., No. 201 Fulton-st., Edting L. Peavey's seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN AS gardener, farmer and coachman; can take charge of a place; is married and has one child; good references can be given. H. GOODMAN, Elizabeth Post-office, N.J.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN—a situation as gardener. Inquire under letters A. B., by Mr. Bridgeman, seedman and florist, Broadway, second door from 18th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD SOME EXperience with accounts, and who can keep a set of books; to one of moderate expectations and unexceptionable references a permanent situation is offered. Address Box No. 1,454 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20—$30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND libraries bought for cash at No. 25 6th-[illegible], between 9th and 10th sts.; 50,000 volumes of books for sale.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom, and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT CHAMBER suites, parlor, library and dining-room furniture in sets or single pieces, at a reasonable price. HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED CASH PAYING City newspaper for sale, with everything complete; small capital required; $10,000 a year can be realized by the right party. Address PUBLICATION, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECial, with $10,000 or $20,000, by a house in the wholesale Yankee notion business; established; not involved; doing good business. Address PROFITABLE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPECIAL OR ACtive partner, with a capital of $30,000 to $40,000, in a flour, grain and provision commission business. Address Box No. 4,027 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.......................MAX MARETZEK
OPENING
OF THE
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
THURSDAY, March 7, 1867.
THURSDAY—THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
FRIDAY—FRA DIAVOLO.
SATURDAY—FIRST MATINEE—SONNAMBULA.

☞ The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence on MONDAY MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy of Music: at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
are still received at the box-office of the Academy.

MADAME PAREPA—SUNDAY CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL.
L. F. HARRISON.......................Director
27TH SUNDAY CONCERT, MARCH 3.
Entire new programme by the following great artists;
Mme. PAREPA,
Miss MARIE GILBERT,
Pianist, her first appearance in N. Y.
Mr. CARL ROSA. Mr. G. W. COLBY.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS and his full Orchestra.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.
Mr. HARRISON begs to announce one grand performance of THE MESSIAH,
as given with such great success in New-York by the following eminent artists:
MADAME PAREPA,
MISS G. V. HUTCHINGS,
MR. GEO. SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. E. J. CONNELLY,
MR. G. W. COLBY,
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
and THEO. THOMAS' Full Orchestra.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

MADAME PAREPA IN ORATORIO.
HANDEL'S GREAT WORK, SAMSON,
will be produced on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 5,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
with the following eminent artists and chorus of three hundred male, female and boy voices:
MME. PAREPA, Prima Donna.
MISS HUTCHINGS, Contralto,
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
MR. E. J. CONNELLY, Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
together with
THE CECILIAN CHOIR.
Dr. CUTLER, Choir Master,
and THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
L. F. HARRISON.......................Director.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Pullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1867.
Signor LOTTI begs to announce his
FAREWELL CONCERT,
previous to his departure for Europe, when the following artists will assist: Mlle. Naddi, prima donna; Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer, violinist; Mr. J. N. Pattison, pianist; the Arion Society; Mr. Carl Anschutz, Mr. Carl Bergman, together with full orchestra.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

ARION BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1867.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway,
Two doors above Wall-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, March 9,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, March 30,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship
MERCEDITA,
carrying the United States mails
is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine, fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Receiving freight now.
N. B.—No charges made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
ASHLAND, Capt. NORTON,
will leave on SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL MEADE will follow March 16.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, March 2.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 16.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, March 23.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

First—Notice is hereby given that the firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO. is dissolved by the retiring therefrom of CHARLES PRATT. CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS or CHARLES PRATT will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
CHAS. PRATT,
THOS. B. HIDDEN,
LEONARD RICHARDSON,
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

Second—The business of white leads, paints, varnishes, and in painters and artists materials of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st., will hereafter be conducted, by the undersigned, under the firm name of CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS & CO.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
THOS. B. HIDDEN,
LEONARD RICHARDSON,
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

Third—Mr. CHARLES PRATT having exclusively acquired from the late firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO. their entire interest in the general oil and petroleum business (excepting the linseed and paint oils) the canning establishment and tin can manufacturing and oil packing business as heretofore carried on by them will hereafter conduct the same, as their successor, on his own account at No. 108 Fulton-st. CHAS. PRATT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

NOTICE.
Our connection with the Passaic Chemical Works of this city ended on the 1st of January last.
CONDIT & HANSON.
NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership as commission merchants, under the firm name of WALSH, PATRICK & CO.
CHARLES WALSH, of Mobile.
WILLIAM PATRICK,
C. G. RAMSAY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of DEMAREST, ADAMS & WHITE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
P. P. DEMAREST,
S. G. ADAMS,
C. L. WHITE.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the name of ADAMS & WHITE, and will continue to transact business as Commission Merchants and Brokers, at No. 22 Moore-st.
S. G. ADAMS,
C. L. WHITE.

ALBERT CLARK HAVING ASSOCIATED with him CHARLES C. WAITE in the management of the Brevoort House, the firm from and after this date will be CLARK & WAITE.
ALBERT CLARK.
CHARLES C. WAITE.
March 1, 1867.

HORATIO K. BARSTOW BECOMES A partner in my business from January 1, 1867. The name of the firm in future will be WM. GALE, Jr. & CO.
WM. GALE, Jr.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S SMALL CLUSTER DIAMOND pin; lost at the Bal d'Opera, Academy of Music, on Friday evening. The finder will be suitably rewarded by calling on or sending information to P. C. SCHUYLER, No. 93 Wall-st.

FOUND—ON 9TH-ST., TWO SMALL ROUGH DOGS; the owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses; if not called for will be sold to pay expenses. Call at private stables corner 17th-st. and Broadway. JAMES BURKE.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
NOW OR NEVER!
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the Religious, Zoological Drama, the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
CHRISTIAN MR. JOHN
WRITTEN BY
MARTYRS, BROUGHAM.
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS!
GORGEOUS SCENERY, PROPERTIES and COSTUMES.
A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
will occur, in which will be introduced
VAN AMBURGH'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GLADITORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM.
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY,
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS.
OVER 850,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, March 11, A NEW LOCAL DRAMA will be produced.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......................Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Night performances commence at 8.
THE UNFAILING POPULARITY
of the entertainments presented at this establishment, the elegant and refined character of the audiences attracted by them, and the
UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE PRESS,
are certainly convincing proofs that
NEVER IN THIS COUNTRY
have circus performances attained an equal degree of
REAL ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE!
For the present week is offered
A CAREFULLY SELECTED PROGRAMME,
which, even for the New-York Circus, is one of
SINGULAR VARIETY,
REMARKABLE NOVELTY,
AND UNSURPASSABLE BRILLIANCY!
Third week of the charming Fairy Equestrian Spectacle, entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER,
produced with new and gorgeous appointments, and replete with magic effects and surprises.
Mr. Jas. E. Cooke ... as the Sprite of the Silver Shower.
Baby Pantomimists ... in the Fairy Characters.
ELEGANT AND EXCITING
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the world-renowned equestrienne,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
and all the leading
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ARTISTS
in their most popular performances.
THE WONDERFUL PONY, PUNCH, AND
THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS!"
in original and unprecedented feats.
SCENE RIDING! SUMMERSAULT RIDING!
and an infinite variety of
EXTRAORDINARY ATHLETIC EXERCISES!

MR. OSCAR PFEIFFER
begs leave to announce that he will give his
FIRST
GRAND CONCERT
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, March 16,
AT
IRVING HALL,
on which occasion he will be assisted by
SIGNORA GIULITTA ALTIERA,
RUDOLF HENNIG,
AND
OTHER DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
whose names, with particulars, will duly be announced hereafter.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
READINGS IN LENT,
University Chapel, Washington Square,
SATURDAY, 9TH MARCH, (2 o'clock.)
Programmes, &c., at Jones' Bookstore, No. 843 Broadway.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7½. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD,
Manager and Proprietor.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.—SEVERINI & PEASE'S FOURTH MORNING CONCERT, MONDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M. Doors open at 2½. Assisting artists: Signor FOSSATI, basso (by permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.,) Mr. G. W. COLBY, piano. Tickets $1. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Steinway's.

CHARITY BALL.—$25 PREMIUM WILL BE paid for any front box at the Charity Ball MONDAY EVENING. Address A. M., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
invite attention to their new and elegant stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
which they will offer at retail on
MONDAY, March 4.
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
Lawns, French and Irish Poplins, Percales, French
Prints, Alpaccas, Rich Silks, and
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY KIND.
ALSO,
Shawls, Cloaks, Cloakings, Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves,
Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING TRADE
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
as follows:
AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY and
INGRAIN.
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, (all widths,)
BORDERED DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 173 Canal-st.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE.
Broadway, corner 12th-st.
SPECIALTY, CORSETS, (Spring Goods.)
Ladies before making new dresses should procure a pair of Mrs. Gaynor's celebrated Paris hand-made corsets, the most
ELEGANT SHAPES EVER IMPORTED.
Also, every variety of French woven corsets for ladies' and children. SKIRTS. SKIRTS.
Latest Paris fashions regularly imported, including the favorite train attachment, adapted to skirts of all sizes.
Full dress overskirts, with trains for balls and parties.
Skirts and corsets to suit all figures.
N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store.
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

ADOLPH KUSTER,
No. 295 8th-av.,
Closes his entire stock at very low prices.
MUSLINS—Good quality, ¾ wide, 12c. per yard.
Good quality, yard wide, 18c. per yard.
Extra quality, yard wide, 20c. per yard.
Very fine, yard wide, 22c. per yard.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4, very cheap.
CALICOES—Very good at 1s.; the best 20c. and 21c.
GINGHAMS—Best quality 25c.
TICKINGS, CHECKS, DENIMS, &c., very low.
CAMBRICS AND PAPER MUSLINS, 35c. per yard, reduced.
HOSIERY—American, English, German, 25 per ct. off.
LINEN GOODS of all kinds have been reduced 20 per cent.
FLANNELS—All-wool at 25c., worth 35c.; finer qualities in proportion.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, very cheap.
BLANKETS at less than the cost of the wool.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS reduced fully 30 per cent.
DRESS GOODS for Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter, running off at two-thirds of their original cost.
This sale ends on March 15. Buyers make haste; don't lose this chance.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer MONDAY, March 4, the last of the parcel of
PARIS-MADE SILK CLOAKS.
Price from $15 to $30,
LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE.
Also,
Several new styles in
SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS,
Suitable for Spring.
Broadway and 10th-st.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES IN EVERY VARIETY.
Morning Dresses, Underarments, Boys' Spring Overcoats and Suits, Girls' Sacques and Dresses, Infants' Cloaks, Dresses, Slips, &c., &c.
Will be opened on
MONDAY, MARCH 4.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, March 4, a handsome assortment of
SPRING DRESS GOODS
IN
SILKS, FOULARDS, JACONETS, ORGANDIES,
BAREGES, GRENADINES, &c., &c.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will largely replenish all their POPULAR STOCKS of DRESS GOODS, at 25c., 30c., 50c., 75c. per yard and upward,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 4.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.
We have just received from auction some EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, which we offer at GREAT INDUCEMENTS, consisting of BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, "AMISE and CANTON CLOTHS, LONG and SQUARE THIBET SHAWLS, BLACK SILKS, ELEGANT GOODS—FOULARD SILKS, $1, worth $1 50. One case of GENAPPE STRIPES, very handsome, $7 50 per dress, worth $10. Also, 1 case of ALPACAS, 50c., worth 75c.; 1 case at [illegible], worth [illegible]; 1 case at 75c., worth $1. One case SILK and WORSTED STRIPED POPLINS, $3 75 and $4 50 per dress, JUST HALF PRICE.
N. B.—A very choice stock of BONNETS, SPRING STYLES. Call and examine at
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

DRESSMAKING.—LADIES REQUIRING THE services of a first-class and stylish dressmaker, and at moderate prices, will apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, No. 124 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—TO-NIGHT AT 7½.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Ousning, Morton, Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.
THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 7. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that
on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 9,
there will be a
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
The third of the BOOTH REVIVALS.
He trusts that this announcement will be considered a sufficient reply to the many communications addressed to him on this subject. The performance will commence at 1 o'clock precisely, and terminate at 3:40 o'clock, enabling parties residing at Staten Island, New-Jersey, and on the lines of all the leading railroads, to reach home in seasonable time.
SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

WINTER GARDEN. EXTRA.
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
ON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9.
EDWIN BOOTH AS SHYLOCK.
Secure your seats.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.
LAST NIGHT FOR THE PRESENT
of the new piece entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME,
written expressly for this theatre by A. W. Young, Esq., from the French of Victorien Sardou, but which, notwithstanding its success, must be withdrawn to allow for the
PRODUCTION OF A NEW COMEDY,
By WATTS PHILLIPS, Esq., on
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5,
ENTITLED
"INVESTMENT,"
WITH
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
and splendid cast of characters, including Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, George Holland, A. W. Young, B. F. Ringgold, J. G. Williamson, Geo. Browne, J. W. Leonard, T. Ward, T. Graham, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Timony.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..................Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
MONDAY EVENING, March 4.
Third week of the brilliant and accomplished artist,
LADY DON,
who will appear this evening in two of her most celebrated roles:
PERSEUS,
in Brough's magnificent Burlesque of
PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA;
OR,
THE MAID AND THE MONSTER;
and
MRS. SMYLIE,
in Tom Taylor's exquisite comedy of
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
MR. MARK SMITH. MR. LEWIS BAKER,
and their unapproachable
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY
will appear in both pieces.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Continued success of the great local romance, the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
MONDAY EVENING, March 4, commences the
THIRD WEEK OF THIS GREAT MIRROR OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS,
which has been presented to an unbroken
SUCCESSION OF DENSELY-CROWDED HOUSES
since the first night of its production.
GRAND STREETS-OF-NEW-YORK MATINEE on SATURDAY next, commencing at 1 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
G. L. FOX. W. H. WHALLEY. MISS FANNY HERRING. TIMOUR THE TARTAR,
THE RIVAL CHIEFTAIN,
With other popular pieces.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mrs. H. C. RYNAR.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
In THE FAIRY CIRCLE and
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.
THE GRAND SUCCESS.
TUESDAY, March 5, 1867.
Fourth representation of
LA FAMILLE BENOITON.
(Original of the "Fast Family.")
Comedy in five acts by M. Victorien Sardou.
Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Seats secured six days in advance, at the Hall, from 9 till 5
Continued success and unbounded enthusiasm caused by the new programme, WITHOUT APPARATUS, and the greatest "Spectacular Illusion" of the day.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
or, "WE ARE HERE." "BUT NOT HERE."
"The Basket Trick," "Growth of Flowers," "Floating Head," and other wonders, will be produced
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY at 2.
Wednesday, JUVENILE NIGHT. Children half price.

MASQUERADE. MASQUERADE.
GRAND MARDI GRASS
BALL,
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
AT IRVING HALL,
TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1867.
Great preparations are being made by the Committee to render this ball a success.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. L. F. Harrison, Irving Hall; L. O. Koppel, No. 11 Ann-st.; Jacoutet, No. 66 Cedar-st.; Ed. Dechaux, No. 17 Howard-st.; Francis Kinzler, Hoffman House, corner of 25th-st. and Broadway; Delmonico's, 14th-st. and 5th-av., and the members of the society.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE ANNUAL
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL
OF THE
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,
will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867.
Tickets $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies. Can be had of members of the Society only.
By order of the Committee.
H. C. F. KOCH,
Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 639 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant-business penmen.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 18, No. 1,133 Broadway.

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LECTURES.

JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, M. P., FROM Cork, Ireland, will lecture for the benefit of the Catholic Protectory for Destitute Children, at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1867, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*European and American Education.* Tickets for sale at the Catholic book-stores, by the sextons of the churches, and at the Society's office, No. 25 Chambers-st.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S LENT READINGS from Shakespeare, Tennyson, Sterne and Dickens will be given on the Saturdays in Lent, at 2 o'clock, commencing SATURDAY, 9th March, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Tickets to the course of six readings ($10) may be obtained, with programmes, at Jones' book-store, No. 843 Broadway, above 13th-st.

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ASTROLOGY.

A CARD.—MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND business clairvoyant, has removed to No. 119 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., where she shows the likeness and tells the name of the person you will marry. Beware of illiterate pretenders who try to imitate her. Lucky numbers.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

having last night withdrawn all amendments. The bill before the Senate was the Bingham Bill, which passed the House during the closing hours of the last session, for an increased duty on wool.

Mr. Sherman yesterday, instead of this, offered the wool sections of the Senate Tariff Bill of this session, but just before the adjournment last night, he withdrew this, leaving the Bingham Bill, of the House before the Senate.

Mr. Cattell renewed the amendment, offered yesterday, for an increase of twenty per cent. over the present rates, on all other articles except tea, sugar, molasses and coffee.

Mr. Wade said, while he was in favor of the increase proposed in this amendment, he could not vote for it, for he was assured by members of the other House that to amend the bill would be to defeat it. He thought the best course would be to pass the House bill and then bring in the twenty per cent. resolution as an independent proposition.

Mr. Edmunds objected to the hopes or fears of what the House would do, influencing the action of the Senate.

The Chair said it was not in order to allude to the action of the House as Mr. Wade had done.

After further debate, which was generally participated in, the amendment of Mr. Cattell was disagreed to as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nye, Poland, Ramsay, Sprague, Van Winkle—17.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Fogg, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson—27.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cowan, Doolittle, Fowler, Guthrie, Riddle, Yates—8.

A vote was then taken on the bill as it passed the House on the 27th of July last, and it was passed and goes to the President.

The following is the final vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Edmonds, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Yates—31.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Creswell, Davis, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Patterson, Saulsbury, Sprague, Sumner, Wilson—12.

Absent or not Voting—Messrs. Brown, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Guthrie, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Riddle—9.

Mr. Poland presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Lane called for the yeas and nays as agreeing to the report.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McDougal, Morgan, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle—24.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Fogg, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—20.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Brown, Cattell, Cowan, Doolittle, Grimes, Guthrie, Kirkwood, Riddle—8.

So the report was concurred in and the bill goes to the President.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. Sherman, from the Conference Committee on the Compound Interest Note bill, made a report which was agreed to. The bill as finally agreed upon by this committee consists of one section only, the second section of the Senate bill having been stricken out. It provides for the redemption of compound interest notes in three per cent. certificates; amended in the Conference Committee so that the amount of these certificates outstanding at any time shall not exceed fifty millions. It was a hundred millions in the Senate bill.

The yeas and nays were not called up on the motion to agree to the report.

VETO MESSAGE RECEIVED.

At 1:30 o'clock the President's Secretary arrived at the bar of the Senate with the Veto of the Tenure of Office Bill.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill of the House, known as the Indemnity Bill.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend, by striking out so much of the bill as denies Civil Courts of the United States or Territories, or in the District of Columbia, the right of jurisdiction over prosecutions for acts done under the proclamation of the President, or the orders of military officers.

The amendment was disagreed to, yeas 9, nays 25. Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Hendriks, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson and Saulsbury voting in the affirmative.

The bill was then passed without amendment, in the form in which it passed the House on the 23d ult.

The following is the vote on its passage:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Williams, Yates—36.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Norton, Saulsbury—8.

Mr. Sumner called up a joint resolution of thanks to the Parliament of Brazil, for its expression of sympathy and condolence, which was passed.

VETO OF THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The President's veto of the Tenure of Office Bill was then read, and without debate the bill was passed over the veto by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Fogg, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Yates—35.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowen, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Patterson, Saulsbury—11.

At 3:45 an Executive session was held.

EVENING SESSION.

The Executive session adjourned at 5 o'clock, and the Senate re-assembled in legislative session at 7:30.

PAYMENT OF A DRAFT.

Mr. Harris called up a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a certain draft in favor of W. W. Potter, late military agent at New-York.

THE RECONSTRUCTION VETO.

Mr. Williams moved to take up the Reconstruction Veto.

Mr. Conness thought an hour had better be devoted to the consideration of bills from the Committee on Claims; the Senate was not full enough to consider the veto.

Mr. Williams said it would take an hour to read the veto; by the expiration of that time the Senate would be full.

The motion to take up the veto was not agreed to.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

A number of private bills from the Committee on Claims was taken up and disposed of.

ACTION ON THE VETO MESSAGE.

At 8:30 o'clock the veto of the President on the Reconstruction Bill was taken up and read.

The reading having been concluded, Mr. Johnson took the floor. While doing, as he most sincerely did, full justice to the conscientious purpose of the President, he could not but regret that he (the President) had felt himself compelled to come to that result, and to send this message to Congress. There were many propositions in law contained in that message which could not be maintained. There were many errors of judgment in it which, upon examination, would be apparent; and, above all, the result to which he (the President) had been compelled to come in the exercise of his judgment which, there was no doubt, was conscientiously exercised. He (Mr. Johnson) saw nothing but continued turmoil, danger and error to the South and to the entire country. He rose, therefore, for the purpose of stating very briefly in addition to what he had already said when the measure was before the Senate on a former occasion, why it was that he had cast the vote he had cast on that occasion, and why it was that he should give the same vote now. [Applause in the galleries which was suppressed by the chair.] It will not be for a moment supposed said Mr. Johnson, by those to whom I am addressing myself that I am governed now or that I was governed then by any hope of popular applause. My motives, if I knew myself, were perfectly pure and patriotic. I saw before me a distracted and almost bleeding country; I thought I saw and I think I see now the means by which it might be restored to a healthful condition, and the Constitution of the country in the end prescribed. I have arrived, Mr. President, at that period of my life when, if ever any other ambition animated me, I can have no other ambition now than that of serving my country. Having referred to the views he had expressed on the question of reconstruction, concluding that when the war ceased the States were restored to their former relations, and that no condition for their representation were requisite or constitutional, Mr. Johnson said that the present and the late Executive thought differently. It was unnecessary for him to say what were the conditions exacted by the present Executive. They were in his (Mr. Johnson's) judgement as unconstitutional as any that could be found in this bill. The Congress of the United States were of opinion that notwithstanding the people of the Soutern States complied with the terms exacted by the present Chief Magistrate, they could not be restored without the sanction of Congressional legislation, and this was the judgment of the country. Then how were they to come back? Only by complying with the conditions which Congress may impose, whether Congress had the authority to impose them or not; or, failing to comply, to remain in the sad condition in which they now are. He (Johnson) imputed bad motives neither to Congress nor to the Executive. He thought he knew his duty to the institutions of the country too well to call in question the motives of either. He accorded purity of purpose, patriotic principle to both. He differed from both; but he sought the restoration of the Union, and he saw no way of accomplishing it now but by the adoption of the measure now before the Senate. We are now, in my opinion, in a state of *quasi* war—our condition is revolutionary—ten States of the Union are virtually held as Provinces upon the ground that we have a right to hold them as enemies of the Union and the Government. In that state of things, to hesitate in the adoption of any measure which promises even the most distantly to put an end to this revolutionary condition is, in my judgment, to be false to the true interests and safety of the country. In conclusion, Mr. Johnson said he was glad to see from the public prints of the South, and to be informed by many of the leading men of the South, that it was the purpose of the Southern States to organize under this bill. They are taking lessons from experience. The Constitutional Amendment, if it had been adopted, would have brought into this chamber and the other chamber, representatives from the South. Of that I have no doubt. Now it will not. The bill, which we passed, and which was afterward amended in the House, would have accomplished the same purpose upon terms less exacting than the one now before the Senate. It was amended, and the amendment is the most obnoxious feature of the bill. The Senate passed it and I voted for it. Why? Because I thought I knew I had satisfactorily ascertained that this failing, a measure of a more rigid character, a measure founded upon the idea that the people of the South were conquered enemies, their property liable to forfeiture, would have been exacted.

Mr. Saulsbury said he did not rise to debate this bill, which the President, in his wisdom, had vetoed. He approved of the exercise of the veto power upon the most iniquitous bill ever presented in the Senate. He expressed the hope that the Southern people would never enter the Union upon the terms now presented to them.

Mr. Hendricks followed Mr. Saulsbury in a brief review of the bill, and in indorsement of the veto.

Mr. Dixon believed the bill to be in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution, and should consider himself in voting for it as violating his official oath. The country was now at peace; the termination of the war had been announced by the President and recognized by Congress. After this declaration by Congress he could see no power to establish Military Government. Believing the bill to be a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution, he should vote against it. Mr. Buckalew next addressed the Senate against the bill; and after much debate the question was put: Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding? It was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Williams, Yates—38.

Nays.—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Saulsbury—10.

Absent.—Brown, Guthrie, McDougal, Riddle—4.

The Chair (Mr. Foster) announced that two-thirds of both Houses having voted to pass this bill, notwithstanding the objection of the President, it had become a law. The galleries had been densely crowded all the evening; among the rest the reporter's gallery was packed, as it is generally on great occasions, with gentlemen representing themselves as correspondents, whose connection with the Press has probably been limited to writing advertisements of situations wanted, dogs lost, or the like. The announcement of the result of the vote was followed by strong manifestations of applause.

The Chair directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the offenders against the decorum of the Senate.

As the offenders were about a hundred to one against the door-keepers, no arrests were made.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 A. M. The journal of yesterday was read.

THE MEMBER FROM NEBRASKA.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, presented the credentials of Turner M. Marquette, member-elect from the State of Nebraska. The proclamation of the President, announcing the admission of that State, having been published this morning, Mr. Marquette stepped to the foot of the Speaker's chair and took the oath prescribed by law.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Miller asked leave to offer a preamble and resolutions reciting that ten of the late rebel States have refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, and declaring that such Amendment is deemed necessary to preserve the Union; that no State declining to ratify it should have a representation in Congress, and that the doctrine of universal amnesty ought to be discarded by every loyal patriot.

Several objections were made to the resolutions being offered, and Mr. Le Blond suggested that they should be made to apply to Massachusetts, which had also refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendment.

The Speaker stated that one of the resolutions embodied a principle in reference to representation which required them to be referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation Bill, made a report which was agreed to. The principal point of interest in the report is the inauguration of a new system that is making the appropriations for the support of the Indian tribes, not as a matter of treaty stipulation, but as a matter dependent altogether on the will of Congress.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, made a report stating that the Committee had agreed upon all points but three—the increase of salary of United States Judges, the allowance to the House employes of certain increased compensation voted last session, and the increase of salary of certain officials.

Mr. Stevens believed that this was wholly irregular. He did not believe that a Committee of Conference could divide its report, although it was possible that there might be found one or two precedents for it, but the principle was a vicious one.

The Speaker stated that there were one or two instances of the kind within his knowledge, and he instanced particularly the Army Appropriation Bill, on which at the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, Conference Committees had reconciled all subjects of disagreement but one, that, in reference to the employment of the army to enforce the laws of the then Territory of Kansas, and on the final adjournment the President issued a proclamation convening an extra session, in which the House receded from its amendment.

Mr. Banks corroborated the Speaker's statement, adding that the conference report in that case, agreeing in part and disagreeing in part, was not considered valid. He agreed with Mr. Stevens that the House ought not to undertake to pass a bill with such a report as that.

The Speaker decided that the bill could certainly not be passed even if the report was agreed to.

Mr. Stevens stated that the first Conference Committee on the same bill had also agreed on every item except those agreed on by the present Committee, agreeing very differently, however, but had not thought it right to report to the House that partial agreement.

The discussion was continued at some length; Messrs. Farnsworth, Woodbridge, and Hale contending that an agreement to this report would narrow down the work that would be referred to the next Conference Committee, and Messrs. Conkling, Stevens and Banks arguing that the matters referred to a Conference Committee must be treated as a single subject; that the agreement must be complete, and that, as a question of policy, it would be wrong to preclude the Committee, by narrowing down the points of disagreement, and thus shutting out the consideration of matters that might be useful and necessary in coming to a settlement. The agreement in reference to the *Congressional Globe* was, that two years' notice shall be given now for the termination of its agreement to publish the proceedings.

Mr. Farnsworth pressed his motion to agree to the report, and moved the previous question, but the House refused to second the previous question; and then, on motion of Mr. Conkling, the House disagreed to the report, and asked for a new Committee of Conference.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Alley moved to suspend the rules to permit him to introduce a joint resolution repealing that clause of the Tariff Bill which taxes lastings, cloth for shoes, &c., ten per cent. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas 78, nays 70; so two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Mr. Deming, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the joint resolution allowing the contract price of artificial limbs to be paid to disabled soldiers, instead of such artificial limbs, at their option. Passed.

ANTICIPATING APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, offered a resolution that if any Government officer or contractor shall hereafter make expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, the Government will not assume responsibility therefor. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BEET SUGAR MACHINERY.

Mr. Hotchkiss moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer a joint resolution for the admission, free of duty, for one year, of machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar. Rejected.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, made a verbal report in the contested election case of Mr. Arnell, member from the Sixth District of Tennessee, and the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject, as a decision by the Committee and the House could have no practical effect now.

Mr. Dawes also offered a resolution to pay Mr. Thomas, the contestant in the above case, monthly pay and mileage since the contest, (some $1,600.)

Mr. Marshall moved to make the amount $2,500. Rejected.

The resolution of Mr. Dawes was then adopted.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

The Secretary of the Senate here appeared with a message, stating that that body had passed the bill of the House of last session in reference to the tariff on wool. [This was the bill introduced and managed by Mr. Bingham, putting a tax of 12 cents per pound on the best grade of wool, and 10 cents on the lower grades, with 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.]

The bill was passed without amendment, and goes to the President for signature.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered a resolution for payment to P. M. Marquette, sworn in to-day as member from Nebraska, as pay and mileage from June 2, 1866, the day of his election. Rejected—43 to 104.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

At this time (1:40 P. M.) Col. Moore, the President's Private Secretary, appeared and delivered a message in writing, which was known to be the President's veto of the bill to establish military Governments in the South.

The Speaker presented Executive communications, as follows:

A message from the President of the United States, with a supplementary report of the Attorney-General relative to pardons.

Also a message, with a report of the Secretary of the Interior, relative to removals and appointments in his Department.

Also correspondence relative to the presentation to the Emperor of Russia of the address of congratulation on his escape from assassination.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Also the message vetoing the Military Government Bill, which was thereupon read in full by Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House.

The reading of the message was listened to with most unwonted attention on the part of the members on both sides of the House, and by the spectators in the crowded galleries. At one moment two members were noticed as being in conversation on the Republican side of the House, when Mr. Chanler arose and called the attention of the Speaker to the fact. The Speaker ruled that those members were violating the rules, and perfect order was restored.

The paragraph stating that the effect of passing the law would be to elevate traitors and rebels into self-sacrificing patriots, on the same level with Washington, Hampden and Sidney, provoked a general smile of derision among Republican members, but that was almost the only point where any manifestations of feeling were made. The reading terminated at 2:35, having occupied about fifty-five minutes. Some applause was manifested on the Democratic side by clapping of hands.

The Speaker.—The question under the Constitution is: "Shall the House, on reconsideration, agree to the passage of the bill?"

Mr. Stevens—I propose that we proceed immediately to that question.

Mr. Eldridge—The minority of the House, profoundly sensible that their official duty would require them, if in their physical power, to defeat this bill, are equally conscious that no effort of theirs can prevent by this bill, as they think, a dissolution of the Union. They only in the name of the Republic, in the name of all that they hold dear, protest against this action of this Congress.

Mr. Thayer—File it.

Mr. Stevens—If I understand the gentlemen on the other side, they are willing that this vote be taken without further delay or further debate.

Messrs. Boyer and Ancona rose at once and denied that there was any such understanding, Mr. Ancona declaring that no power had been delegated to Mr. Eldridge.

Mr. Eldridge—We feel that we have no power to resist the efforts on that side of the House to dissolve the Republic. [Some hisses.]

Mr. Stevens—I do not want to move the previous question unless it is necessary.

Mr. Le Blond—As one member of the House on this side, believing as I do, that the passage of this bill is the death-knell of republican liberty on this Continent, [laughter on the Republican side,] if I had a sufficient number of members on this side of the House to stand with me, this bill never, never should become a law. I would leave it to the next Congress, with sixteen States unrepresented, to take the responsibility of striking this blow at the Government.

Mr. Stevens—Then I understand that we cannot agree that the vote shall be taken without further delay?

Mr. Le Blond—I do not know whether there are men enough on this side willing to join me. We have had no consultation, we have not talked on the subject.

Mr. Eldridge—We understand that the Speaker will hold, and that a majority of the House will sustain him in that ruling, that, by a two-thirds vote all rules can be suspended, including those under which the action of the majority has sometimes been resisted. That being so we feel that it would be useless for us to make any further effort. Were it otherwise, I, for one, should feel it my duty to stand with the gentleman from Ohio (Le Blond) until the last hour of this expiring Congress should have passed.

Mr. Boyer—I desire to say that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Eldridge) has spoken by no authority from me, and by no authority delegated to him by those around me so far as I understand. I shall deem it my duty to employ all means within our power to defeat this bill. If there are not a sufficient number on this side of the House to make opposition effectual, of course I must yield a reluctant consent.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Wisconsin (Eldridge) has alluded to an anticipated decision by the Chair as if it was a new one. The Chair has stated to gentlemen on both sides frankly that every Speaker, of all parties, who has occupied this chair, has held that on Monday, after the morning hour, and on the last ten days of a session, by the rules which we have ourselves adopted, two-thirds can suspend all the rules of the House, thus suspending every rule that stands in the way of immediate action on any measure. It is not a new decision—it is as old as the history of Congress.

Mr. Finck said that he believed it to be the duty of those who were opposed to the bill to exhaust every effort in their power to prevent its passage, and he was prepared to do so.

Mr. Thayer—I hope my colleague (Stevens) will proceed to the question now. We have had enough of this entertainment.

Mr. Ross inquired of Mr. Stevens whether he would let this matter be postponed until after the Tax Bill should be disposed of. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chanler asked Mr. Stevens to yield to a motion as a test question, that the whole matter be postponed to a day certain.

Mr. Stevens declined doing so, and said: "I have listened with patience, I believe, to the gentlemen on the other side. I would not be discourteous to any of them. I am aware of the melancholy feeling with which they are approaching the funeral of the nation; [laughter;] and I find there is a difference of opinion among the mourners to an extent which we cannot attempt to harmonize. I do not desire to lose an opportunity of passing the bill at once and sending it to the Senate, and proceeding with other matters. If my friend from Maine (Blaine) will offer a resolution which he holds in his hand I will be much obliged to him."

Mr. Blaine thereupon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of this House be suspended so that the House shall immediately proceed to vote on the question, as required by the Constitution: "Will the House on the reconsideration agree to the passage of House bill No. 1,143, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the bill on the table.

The Speaker ruled that that motion was in order, but that the motion to suspend the rules had priority of it, and if the rules were suspended, the motion to lay the bill on the table could not under the resolution be made.

Mr. Le Blond moved that the House take a recess.

The Speaker declined to entertain the motion, on the ground that there was a motion pending to suspend the rules, under which the motion for a recess could not be made.

Mr. Finck appealed from the decision of the Chair in refusing to entertain the motion for a recess.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays on the question: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" and resulted—yeas 172, nays 4.

The nays were Messrs. Harding of Kentucky, Shanklin, Trimble and Ward of Kentucky. Boyer, Eldridge, Finck and other Democratic members voted "yea," stating that on consideration they were convinced the decision of the Speaker was correct.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it resulted, yeas 135, nays 48, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquahar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marquette, Marston, Marvin, Maynard, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Mouton, Myers, Newell, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburne of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge, The Speaker—135.

Nays—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Hawkins, Hise, Hogan, Hubbell of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Jones, Kerr, Kuykendall, Le Blond, Leftwich, Marshall, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Radford, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Thornton, Trimble, Ward of Kentucky, Winfield—48.

The Speaker announced that the House having, on reconsideration, agreed to pass the bill by a vote of 135 to 48, the bill had again passed the House. The announcement was greeted with very general clapping of hands by members on the floor, and by spectators in the galleries. A lecture by the Speaker to the galleries created considerable amusement on account of its being so much more applicable to members themselves.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

A message from the Senate announced the passage by that body of the Indemnity Bill.

This is the bill of which Mr. Bingham was the author in the House.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Stevens, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill, made a report which was agreed to.

It compromises with the Senate in regard to the Rock Island Bridge by reducing the amount from $250,000 to $200,000, and providing for a certain control of it by the Government.

MEMBERS SMOKING IN THE HALL.

The Speaker stated that his attention having been called by Mr. Niblack to the smoking in the hall, he must repeat what he had said yesterday from the chair, that smoking in the hall was contrary to the rules. He added that although he could not see what was occurring in remote corners of the hall, he had never failed on seeing any person smoking in the hall either to condemn it publicly or to send word privately to the member to cease it.

COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. Price, from the Conference Committee on the bill to furnish the ways and means for the payment of compound-interest notes, made a report recommending that instead of the hundred millions of legal-tender notes, there be issued fifty millions of loan certificates bearing three per cent. interest.

Considerable discussion ensued, covering pretty much the same ground that was gone over in the other discussions on the same subject.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay the conference report on the table, which was negatived.

The vote on agreeing to the report was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas 83, nays 83. The Speaker voted yea and the report was agreed to.

The following is the vote in detail on agreeing to the Conference report on the Compound Interest Note Bill:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Baldwin, Banks, Bergen, Bidwell, Blaine, Boyer, Brandegee, Broomall, Campbell, Chanler, Clarke of Kansas, Conklin, Cooper, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Eliot, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Henderson, Hogan, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of New-York, Hulburd, Humphreys, Hunter, Jenckes, Kasson, Ketcham, Laflin, Lawrence, of Penn., Martin, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Morehead, Morrill, Morris, Newell, Nicholson, Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Radford, Raymond, Rice, of Mass., Rice, of Me., Ritter, Rogers, Rollins, Scofield, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Stokes, Taber, Francis Thomas, Upson, Van Horn, of New-York, Ward, of New-Jersey, Warner, Washburn, of Mass., Wentworth, Williams, Winfield—83.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Ancona, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bingham, Boutwell, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clark of Ohio, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Dawson, Defrees, Delano, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquahar, Ferry, Finck, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Higby, Hill, Hise, Hubbell of Ohio, Ingersoll, Jones, Julian, Kelley, Kerr, Koontz, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Ohio, Le Blond, Leftwich, Loan, Lynch, Marshall, Marston, Maynard, McClurg, McKee, Moulton, Myers, Niblack, Noell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Randall of Kentucky, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Sloan, Starr, Stevens, Stilwell, Taylor of Tennessee, Thayer, Thornton, Trumbull, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Washburne of Indiana, Welker, Whaley, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—83.

Mr. Newell moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Price moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived, yeas 73, nays 81.

The hour of 4:30 having arrived the House took a recess until 7:30, without disposing of the question.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock.

COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

The pending question was on reconsidering the vote by which the House agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to provide ways and means for the payment of compound-interest notes.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The question was postponed temporarily, and Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Civil Sundry Expenses Appropriation Bill. Among the amendments non-concurred in were the following: Appropriations for an iron light-house at Southwest Pass; iron light-house at Cape Blanco, Oregon; of $5,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a Custom-house and Post-office at Machias, Me., for Custom-house and Post-office at Astoria, Oregon; for repairs of the New-York Custom-house, and for furniture for the same, $37,000; appropriating $100,000 for a building for the Department of Agriculture in Washington; abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and providing for the appointment by the President of a Civil Engineer to discharge the same duties.

The amendment restricting the advertising patronage of the Government in this city to the *Chronicle* and *Star* was concurred in, with an amendment requiring any Executive printing, which cannot be performed at the Government Printing Office, to be given to such printing office as the Clerk of the House shall indicate, the rates not to exceed those charged to private individuals.

VETO OF THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The Speaker laid before the House at 8:30 o'clock the President's veto message on the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, and the Clerk proceeded to read the message.

There was a remarkable contrast in the manner of receiving the two messages to-day. While the first was listened to with an attention that did not seem to diminish from the opening sentence to the close, it might safely be said that not a dozen members listened to the reading of the second.

When the reading was concluded, at 9 o'clock, the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays, as the Constitution requires, on the question whether it would, on reconsideration, agree to the bill notwithstanding the President's objections.

The vote resulted, yeas 131, nays 37—a strict party vote, and the Speaker declared that more than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, and the Senate having also passed it by a like two-thirds vote, it was now a law.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, and disposed thereof as follows: Appropriating $135,900 for the purchase of a wharf and property at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

Mr. Banks denounced the appropriation as a wilful waste of public money and an injustice to the people of Charlestown. He insisted on the point of order, that as the amendments made appropriations they must be first considered in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Kasson moved to suspend the rules but the House refused to do so, and the amendments were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

CITIES AND TOWNS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

On motion of Mr. Bidwell the Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns located on the public lands was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then, at 9:20 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Allison in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Deficiency Bill; the paragraph under consideration being that appropriating $50,000 to the American Colonization Society, to aid emigration to Liberia; the question being on Mr. Davis's amendment to withhold payment until the existing law of Liberia, which excluded white men from suffrage, was repealed.

After discussion the amendment was rejected, and, on motion of Mr. Thayer, the paragraph was struck out.

Mr. Sloan offered an amendment restricting the use of the appropriation made for the Washington Jail until after plans had been submitted to and been approved by a Board of Engineers. Rejected.

The paragraph appropriating $36,000 for dredging the channel of the River Thames, near Norwich, Conn., was agreed to, with an amendment offered by Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, appropriating $25,000 for improving the Westport Harbor, Conn.

Mr. Alley made another effort to get into this bill his proposition to repeal the ten per cent. tax on lastings, mohair cloth for shoes, &c., but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. Ross moved an amendment to constitute the Republic of Liberia the Sixth Military District, under the bill passed to-day over the President's veto, and that a Brigadier-General and a military force be immediately dispatched there.

The amendment caused some amusement, but met the same fate as Mr. Alley's.

The appropriation of $30,000 for Atlantic Cable dispatches for the State Department gave rise to some discussion, in which it was suggested that the McCracken letter may have come through the cable, and in which Mr. Stevens stated that one dispatch to our Minister at Paris had cost $17,000.

On motion of Mr. Dodge, $6,000 was appropriated for removing wrecks and a sand bar from the main channel of the harbor of New-York, at Sandy Hook.

The second section was amended, by directing the collection on all merchandise gaugeable by law, and thereafter exported, on which drawback is allowed of ten cents, instead of twelve cents per cask.

Mr. Alley, for the sixth time, tried to offer his proposition in reference to putting lastings, mohair cloth for shoes, &c., on the free list, but with the same result. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. Scofield moved to strike out the latter portion of the second section, which directs the refunding to the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company of duties paid on foreign coal imported for its use, and trans-shipped aboard its steamships without being delivered on shore.

Without disposing of the matter the Committee rose in order to have the Conference report on the Tax Bill made.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. Morrill, at 10:45 o'clock made a report from the Conference Committee on the Tax Bill, and explained the points of it. The duty on cotton was fixed at 2½ cents a pound. The Gas Companies are allowed to continue charging the tax to consumers. Grape brandy is to be taxed $1 a gallon. The report was agreed to without division.

Mr. Le Blond—Mr. Dawes taking the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*—rose and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, its Speaker, for the courteous, dignified, able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer during the present session of Congress.

Mr. Hogan supported the resolution.

Mr. Winfield seconded the resolution and said: Mr. Speaker: I rise to second the resolution offered by my friend from Ohio, and take this occasion to say that I assent most heartily to every sentiment contained in the happily-conceived and well-expressed tribute to the virtues and abilities of our presiding officer, by which the gentleman has supported his resolutions. Individually, it is my desire that the country should understand this brief interruption of the ordinary proceedings of this body as intending something beyond the passage of the usual and routine resolutions of compliment by an expiring Congress to its presiding officer. The official to whom this acknowledgment is tendered was summoned to the discharge of delicate and responsible duties, at a time when all the circumstances surrounding the position assigned him required the exercise of uncommon prudence and discretion, to enable him to fill his allotted place with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the House and the country. There had been organized an unhallowed conspiracy against the peace and unity of our people and Government; the war incident to the assault upon our institutions; the unalterable determination of those who love the Union to persevere, and maintain at every cost the diversity of sentiment as to the mode of prosecuting, and as to the ultimate purposes and results of the war, had aroused constituencies and representatives alike to the highest pitch of mental excitement, and at such a time it was scarcely no light task to hold the scales of legislative justice, in the representative body so evenly, that while the majority should certainly realize all the facilities and advantages their preponderance of numbers entitled them to, the minority could have no cause to complain of oppression or neglect. I take pleasure in expressing the personal conviction, and such I believe to be the unanimous sentiment of this body, that the subject of the resolution just read and of these remarks, has succeeded in no ordinary degree in discharging the delicate duties referred to in such a manner as to justify the warmest expressions of commendation and gratitude, and in uniting with those with whom I have been so pleasantly associated for the two years time past closing in this vote of thanks, I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment the tribute we are about to pay has rarely, if ever, been better deserved. Many of those who are honored with seats in the present Congress will, with its close, retire from public life, and we shall not be associated longer with the Speaker in his future legislative course as a member of the House, but I feel I express the common sentiment of all here in saying that the urbanity and gentleness of his manner, his kindness of heart, and his justice and fairness as a presiding officer, have so far secured him our friendship, affection and confidence that we shall contemplate in his future history as a statesman and private citizen with no common interest, and that our best wishes for his happiness, prosperity and success will follow him through life wherever his lot may be cast, that those who differ so widely and vitally from the Speaker upon public questions, feel it due to him that the sentiments of grateful regard embodied in the resolution just offered should be so willingly and cheerfully expressed, teaches this useful lesson that diversity of political sentiment does not necessarily, and should not as a matter of fact interrupt the friendly relations which ought to exist between those who are engaged here in the work of National Legislation. It has not been found essential to the preservation of amicable relations between the presiding officer and his political opponents upon the floor, that there should be on either hand any surrender of the most perfect independence of political thought and action, and if the same courtesy in the expression of antagonistic sentiments shall be observed in the bearing of members towards each other. There will be no occurrence here, the retrospect of which will mar the satisfaction under which, in after life, we shall look back upon such association here as legislators for our country during this eventful period of her history.

Mr. Maynard proposed, in order to give greater solemnity to the vote, that it should be taken by yeas and nays, but that idea was discountenanced by members, many of whom suggested that the vote should be taken by rising. The vote was so taken, and was unanimous. The incident was applauded on the floor and in the galleries.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then again, at 11:20, went into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Allison in the chair and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Bill, the question being on Mr. Scofield's motion to strike out so much of section two as referred to the claims of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.

The motion was agreed to, and that portion of the section was struck out.

A sum of $20,000 was appropriated to pay the claim of Butler & Carpenter.

The House is still at midnight engaged on the bill.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Fourth Annual Commencement—Interesting Proceedings—Nine Ladies Receive their Diplomas—Address by Professor Willis—A Donation of $10,000 from Mme. Lozier.

The New-York College for Women held its fourth annual commencement last evening at Steinway Hall. The attendance was large and attentive throughout. Rev. Dr. Burchard presided. The fine organ of the hall, accompanying the choir of Dr. Osgood's church, opened the proceedings of the evening with an impressive anthem. The Lord's Prayer was then recited, followed by the report of the present session, by the Dean of the Faculty, containing many interesting facts as to the past struggles and present hopes of the Institution. Dr. Burchard then conferred degrees upon the following named ladies.

Mrs. Alice J. Campbell, New-York; Mrs. F. R. Coddington, New-York; Mrs. Gertrude Hammond, New-York; Mrs. N. Miller, New-York; Mrs. Susan E. Platt, New-York; Miss E. Jennie Pierce, New-York; Mrs. Emily H. Stowe, Canada; Mrs. Ozena Fowler Smith, New-York. Each graduate, as she came forward, was warmly received by the audience, and many of the young physicians, notwithstanding all their learning and cultivated self-control, blushed. The choir followed this presentation of diplomas with some excellent music. F. L. H. Willis, Professor of Materia Medica, and one of the Faculty of the College, then delivered an exhaustive address, in which he sketched the history of women remarkable in art and science, and who had made their mark upon the ages in which they lived. He spoke at length of the prejudices which these and all who followed in their path had to encounter, and congratulated himself and those who heard him that that spirit of unthinking antagonism which met women when they stepped out of the beaten path was rapidly passing away. All women wanted, he said, was a fair chance and no favor. Let that opportunity be accorded them, and they would hear no more of the question whether woman knew more or less than man. She will herself demonstrate to the world that there is no work perfectly done in science or in art or in color, in beauty or use, that does not hold within itself the combined power of man and woman. What woman wanted was a better opportunity to do what she was desirous of doing. The question then was, was man to withhold that opportunity? If so, it would be done at the expense of so much loss to ourselves. Just so far as opportunities were accorded to woman, just so far do we advance her toward perfection in every sphere of duty and use. He contended that woman's work could not interfere with that of man; for woman will always select the duty most removed from man's, and will never deprive him of the fullest scope of usefulness and profit. The graduates who were going forth from this night to enter on their new sphere knew the courage that was necessary to enable them to persevere, and that in the performance of their duties they would not and could not forfeit the sacredness and dignity of their womanhood. They know that the world needs just such women, and that the field is ripe for the harvest. In going forth upon their high and humane mission, they were only taking another step toward that glorious future on whose banner is engraven, "Universal Education, Universal Liberty."

The Professor's address was received with demonstrations of applause.

Mrs. G. L. Kilborn, M. D., Professor of Physiology, a Canadian lady, of venerable appearance and much dignity of manner and gracefulness of expression, then delivered an extempore address of considerable length, frequently eloquent and often highly humorous, the audience frequently interrupting the lady with noisy evidences of their appreciation of her good things. Mrs. Kilborn, as she herself announced, has given many years of her life to the study of the physiological conditions leading to insanity. She is about to appear to the public to take steps to prevent the further increase of this terrible malady, of whose prevalence our statistics tell a startling tale. The lady evidently knows her subject thoroughly, and it will be well for wives and mothers and fathers—aye, and the young unmarried, too—to learn some wholesome if unpalatable truths from this good lady, who brings her lifelong researches and experience, and the study which has bleached her to all but snowy whiteness, to confirm her eloquent story.

A valedictory was then read by one of the graduates, a feeling and interesting composition. His reading was followed by the reading of a terribly mythological poem, written for the occasion and read by the writer. The poet's dream was the birth of the Goddess Hygeia, and evidences were not wanting that the birth was a troublesome one all round, not only to the poet but to all the gods and goddesses from the immortal Jove down to the amorous Cupid. This composition occupied an hour or thereabout in the reading, extending the proceedings materially in the direction of longest hour.

Addresses were then delivered by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, and Rev. Henry Blanchard. Rev. Dr. Armitage spoke of the fair prospects which there now were that a hospital was about to be founded for treatment of the diseases of the women and children of the poor. He referred in most glowing terms to the fact that the first subscription to this good, even sacred, object was from the hand of a noble lady, one whose successful career in life was evidence sufficient of woman's capacity for prominence in the walks of science; that contribution, he said, was the sum of $10,000, the donation of Mrs. C. S. Lozier, whose name was now a household word among the ladies of New-York, and one respected by all good men. The announcement of this munificent donation was received with great applause. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the Doxology.

Institution for the Blind.

The thirty-first annual report of the Managers of the Institution for the Blind has just been published. It appears that during the past year an average number of 124 pupils were instructed in the Institution. The health of the pupils has been remarkably good. Two deaths occurred during the year, one a boy who was past recovery when he entered the hospital, and the other of a girl subject to convulsions.

The amount expended by the Institution for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, was as follows:

Supplies on hand Jan. 1, 1866..	$772 17	
Cost of Supplies bought during the year ending Dec. 31, 1866.	22,518 13	
Total	$23,290 30	
Amount on hand Dec. 31, 1866.	1,147 08	
Total amount for supplies for year ending Dec. 31, 1866		$22,143 22
Gas		970 96
Croton water		73 00
Traveling		473 51
Music		289 40
Legal expenses		16 00
Insurance		236 50
Furniture and fixtures		1,463 75
Repairs and alterations		1,471 96
Interest		6,339 66
Petty account		1,886 77
Taxes and assessments		8,753 14
Salaries and wages, viz.:—		
Employes	$4,166 29	
Literary teachers	1,908 43	
Music	1,758 00	
Servants	2,913 28	—$10,746 00
Loss on the manufacturing Department..		586 38
Taxes for year, 1866, Mount Hope Farm.		816 50
Total		$56,216 75
The debt of the institution on the 1st day of January, 1866, was		$130,868 26
Consisting of a mortgage debt of	$106,500 00	
And the the deficiency for the year 1865	24,368 26	
Being a total indebtedness, Jan. 1, 1866, of		$130,868 26

A portion of the real estate belonging to the institution was, however, sold during the year, and applied to the payment of the above debt, leaving still unpaid $39,500. To meet this the institution now hold mortgages on the real estate sold by them for part of the purchase money, to the amount of $40,000, payable in the months of February and March next. When these amounts are paid they will liquidate the entire mortgage debt of the institution.

The number of blind in the State is estimated at 2,000, though the last State census places the number at only 1,338. Of these 2,000 about 300 are cared for in the various poor-houses.

The report concludes with an interesting paper by Superintendant Wait on "Alphabets and Books for the Blind." After speaking of the various alphabets invented for the use of the blind, Mr. Wait says:

"It appears that of 664 blind persons being instructed in seven institutions, only 225, or 34 per cent., can read with facility; and 185, or 31 per cent., can read moderately well, and that 410, or 65 per cent. are able to read at all. As a whole, this table shows a marked uniformity in the general results obtained in the several Institutions named. But as between the extremes, there is a marked difference, the lowest being 52 per cent. and the highest 86 per cent. This is in part explained upon the principle that a larger per cent. of the young blind can learn to read than of the adult blind, and hence the greater proportion of young pupils the greater will be the number of readers.

My experience has always shown that a small proportion ever learn to read well—that is, in a manner pleasing to the listener. The table shows that of 664 blind who receive school instruction, but 65 per cent. have learned to read at all; and if, under the most favorable conditions, 35 per cent. fail to learn the alphabet of the Boston and Glasgow systems, it is plain that a large majority of all the blind—probably 70 per cent.—can never enjoy the privilege of reading. It is a fact, which every candid observer must concede, that the systems of printing for the blind at present used in this country do not meet the wants of the blind as a whole."

After showing the defects of the "line system," Mr. Wait gives the result of teaching by point signs on the Braille system, showing that of 69 blind persons under instruction in the Missouri Institution, every one had learned to read the point signs, 65 per cent. reading with facility.

From New-York to New-Haven.—The 11 o'clock night boat from New-York to New-Haven, arriving in time for all early morning trains, has resumed her trips for the season. The low price of 75 cents is still maintained.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—H. S. Brown, Mrs. T. M. Stimson, M. Caune, Miss S. Vaughan, Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Lewis Metzer, L. Lippman, A. Manlok, wife and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cornell, Henry Atkinson, Miss Mary Williamson, Mrs. A. R. Hathaway, A. B. Wallace, S. P. Sanderson, Mrs. J. W. Mariatt, R. Morgan, S. Meinhard, A. Vastebery, Rev. G. M. McEckron, Miss Mary Jennings, J. J. Murphy, A. P. Ackman, Thos. G. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. F. Williamson, Capt. F. Gray, Mrs. C. Smith, E. H. Byrnes, A. R. Quintard.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—Mr. and Mrs. E. Powers, Miss E. Pbana, John M. Roderga, H. G. Kirby, Wm. Fod, John Jerez, Jose Bedell, Manuel Dioz, Vinc. Perez, J. M. Firmes, C. G. Ransay, Miss A. E. Mirad, B. A. Wahl, H. B. Crosby, John Bett, Richard Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Boster, Carlos Maghado, Carlos N. Delahanty, Antonio Grusey, E. Van Tassell.

In steamship Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans—Mrs. J. Canon, Mrs. Hill and child, Mrs. J. Fitzpatrick, Wm. Smith, M. E. Yale, Justice Dill, Wm. Wilson, J. Henry, Jas. Edmiston, G. Tanstin, E. Turner, E. B. Stevens and lady, J. M. B. Child, L. L. Smith, John Downing, E. R. Hunt, Mrs. G. W. Byrne, Miss Bella French and servant, A. A. Totten, Mrs. W. W. Brady and servant, Robert Warren, and others.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—D. L. Haskill, J. G. Pittman, H. Hadelon, Samuel Meyer, Henry Kyle, M. Conroy, M. Cihon, Miss M. T. Tyson, Miss Mary Hussey, Mrs. J. Hussey, John O. Slocum, A. M. Bradley, Dr. Z. T. Murphy and wife, Mrs. L. D. Miller and servant, A. R. Brown, Capt. John Hatch, H. Titall, W. Whittlesey, E. New, M. Eichbaum, W. J. J. Smith, J. Moore, Miss Watkinson, R. Watkinson, Daniel Weinhardt, W. Marr, James Stow, D. S. Van Verst, Joseph Trippet, G. Slade, G. W. Herst, A. Emill, P. Magarry, and 10 in steerage.

In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Fester, James Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Usherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Thos. Wilson, S. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Cubells and servant, Mr. Wall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 32 | Sun sets..... 5 54 | Moon rises... 4 41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 43 | Gov. Island. 6 32 | Hell Gate.... 7 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 2.

Cleared.

Steamships United Kingdom, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, F. Macdonald; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Mississippi, Sumner, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.; Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston, Williams & Guion; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Havana, Palmer, Havana and New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Manhattan, Collins, Charleston, C. A. Whitney; Andalusia, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Juno, Smith, Wilmington, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand; Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore, J. B. Smull; Norfolk, Vance, Alexandra, J. Hand; Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool, Nat. Steam Nav. Co.; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Ashland, Norton, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Alexandria, Smith, Brown & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Kelly, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Tornado, (Br.,) Smith, Buenos Ayres, F. Alexandre & Son; Jessie, (Ham.,) Fick, Liverpool, Sloman & Edye; Elba, Driske, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ormus, Pettengill, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Philena, Davis, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Trumpet, Wilson, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Logan, Demerara, H. Barnes; Bessie York, (Br.,) Gow, Jacmel, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Gem, (Br.,) Campbell, Port Morant for orders, via Norfolk, Va., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Eunice, (Br.,) Barker, Barbados, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners A. A. Bandell, Stell, Indianola and Lavacca; Tapper and Beattie; Admiral, Stellman, Philadelphia, Goldthwaite & Overton; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford; Susan, Blanchard, Para, B. P. Sherman; E. D. Edincott, Edincott, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. C. Treat, Keene, Nassau, T. A. R. Webster & Co.; Margaret & Lucy, Crossley, Baltimore, A. J. Bentley & Co.; M. M. Pote, Abbott, Georgetown, S. C., Walker & Foote; Adelbert, Farnham, Newburyport, Metcalf & Duncan; Central America, Williams, Philadelphia, A. J. Bentley & Co.; Isaac Rich, Bryant, Point-au-Petre, B. J. Wenberg; Mollie, Plummer, Norfolk, Laraway & Plymer; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Feb. 26, 11 P. M., off Charleston, spoke steamship, hence for Savannah; 28th, 8 A. M., 20 miles N. E. of Lookout steamship Virgo, do. do.; same day, 10 A. M., 35 miles N. E. of Lookout, steamship Flambeau, bound S.; 28th, noon, off Hatteras, steamship Veteran, hence for Wilmington; March 1, 4 P. M., 10 miles N. of Barnegat, saw a brig showing shipmaster's numbers 2,683 or 2,685, bound N. The Leo experienced strong N. E. gales up to Hatteras; since which time, thick fogs; has been detained off Sandy Hook since Friday, 5 P. M.

Steamship Pajaro del Oceano, (Span.,) Callejo, Havana Jan. 10, via Norfolk Feb. 28, where she put in for temporary repairs, with mdse. to master. The P. del O. comes here for thorough repairs.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Feb. 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 267 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Feb. 22, lat. 48 05, lon. 38 30, passed steamship Celia, bound W.

Steamship Sappho, Lingo, Newbern, via Norfolk 20 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. The S. put into Norfolk for a supply of coal.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua Feb. 20, with sugar, &c., to Waydell & Co. Had heavy weather.

Brig Covadonga, (of Turks Island,) Henry, Zaza, Cuba, 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Yznaga, Delvale & Co. Has been 7 ds. to the north of Hatteras with strong northerly winds, and for last 2 ds. thick weather.

Brig Alexander Milliken, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Bill, Cienfuegos Feb. 11, with molasses to Fowler & Jova. Had moderate weather.

Brig Flora, (of Liverpool,) Mayo, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to J. Woodhouse & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr. Ann Carlet, (of Castine, Me.,) Grindle, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate southerly winds.

Schr. Willie Dill, English, Morehead City, N. C., with mdse. to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Merritt, from wreck of schr. Josephine, at Sandy Hook.

Schr. Fanny Keating, Daniels, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. P. Williams, Nichols, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. E. English, Sipple, Philadelphia, for Boston, with grain.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, (Tern.,) Lyon, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Isabel, Dennison, Indian River, Fla.

Sailed.

Steamships United Kingdom, Allemannia, Mississippi, City of New-York, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Wilmington, Tillie, Geo. Cromwell, Havana, Ashland, Andalusia, Manhattan, Fairbanks, Juno, Norfolk, Hatteras, Niagara, San Salvador, Patapsco; ships Marlborough, Germania; barks Annie M. Goodwin, G. W. Horton, Helene; brig Eastern Star.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 2.—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, from New-York; ship L. B. Gilchrist, Mobile.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The steamship Herman sld. to-day for Yokohama.

The ship Day Dawn sld. to-day for Hong Kong. She carries $235,000 in treasure.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, Feb. 19, brig Cuba, ldg. for Falmouth; bark Anna, dischg.; brig G. T. Ward, just arrived; brig Hiram Abiff, do. from Havana; brig J. C. York, ldg.; brig Aurora, do.; brig Mary C. Comery, just arrived; schr. Gen. Banks, ldg.; U. S. gunboat Winooski, just arrived from a cruise.

At Arroyo, P. R., Feb. 15, brig George, (Br.,) ldg. for Baltimore; brig Bride, (Br.,) ldg. for New-York; schr. Mary Patten, do. do.; schr. R. E. Packer, do. do.; schr. Elizabeth C. Hart, for Neguabo, to load for do.; brig Wardale, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived Feb. 14.

At Cienfuegos, Feb. 11, Br. brig Brisk, ldg. for New-York.

At Zaza, Cuba, Feb. 13, brigs J. F. Maguire and Josie, dischg.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 203. March 2, 1867.
15, 48, 60, 32, 64, 61, 21, 52, 67, 75, 36, 54, 31.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 204. March 2, 1867.
49, 69, 33, 18, 19, 74, 35, 8, 61, 38, 14, 66, 1.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 127. Mar. 2, 1867.
62, 59, 33, 40, 43, 67, 7, 74, 64, 47, 72, 70, 8.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 128, March 2, 1867.
64, 31, 5, 70, 10, 15, 55, 27, 12, 50, 16, 69, 73.

NOTICE.—The only legalized Lotteries drawn in the United States are those under the management of MURRAY, EDDY & CO. and FRANCE, MORRIS & CO.

The public and others are cautioned against all bogus drawings.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

of the Georgia State Lotteries.—*Publicly* drawn and *authorized* by the General Assembly of Georgia:
GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 29, March 2, 1867.
59, 56, 21, 46, 54, 52, 4, 28, 70, 50, 39, 11, 5.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—Extra Class No. 30, March 2, 1867.
16, 35, 66, 56, 2, 47, 34, 30, 72, 73, 5, 14, 75.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 30, March 2, 1867.
11, 32, 20, 47, 50, 39, 57, 51, 72, 42, 24.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—Class No. 45, March 2, 1867.
28, 31, 4, 71, 54, 26, 56, 69, 19, 52, 48.
McINTIRE & CO., Managers,
Augusta, Ga.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

MARCH, 1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH
AND RED BANK.
STEAMER SEA-BIRD
will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, March 4	3 P.M.	Monday, March 4	7 A.M.
Tuesday, March 5	3 P.M.	Tuesday, March 5	7½ A.M.
Wednesday, March 6	3 P.M.	Wednesday, March 6	8 A.M.
Thursday, March 7	3½ P.M.	Thursday, March 7	8 A.M.
Saturday, March 9	9½ A.M.	Friday, March 8	8 A.M.
Tuesday, March 12	[illegible] A.M.	Monday, March 11	[illegible] A.M.

"Away!" he cried, "and leave me, hag;
Your pleading is in vain!
I've told thee of my fixed design,
And now I say again,
Though all the powers of air and earth
To thwart my purpose try,
He is the heir of Balfour Hall,
And he shall surely die!"

THE HEIR OF BALFOUR HALL.

BY MARGARET BLOUNT,
Author of, &c.

CHAPTER I.

Our story begins in one of the most solitary glades of Epping Forest. Snaresbrook lay not far away; the smoke from its scattered chimneys might be seen arising from among the trees, into the clear morning air, when a boy, not apparently more than twelve years of age, lay sleeping quietly at the foot of a giant oak in the sunny, solitary glade of which I have already spoken.

As he lay there he might have been taken for a beggar boy, for his attire was coarse and ragged and rudely patched, and his shoes were nearly off his feet; his cloth cap, also, had lost its leathern front, and altogether, as far as his dress was concerned, he was anything but an attractive object. But when one came to examine his features carefully, there was a grace and nobleness in his aspect almost patrician.

What was he doing there, so young, so helpless, sleeping as one of the denizens of the forest might have slept, with the green sward for his bed and the mossy stone for his pillow, while other lads, far more hardily reared, were sheltered safely in their fathers' homes?

Let us see!

The level rays of the sun came sloping down over the green sward, touching the eyelids of the boy with a golden caress. He started up and looked wildly around him.

"Where am I?" he thought to himself, in perfect amazement, and then burst out laughing at his own stupidity.

"I remember it all now. No getting-up bell this morning—and no breakfast either," he added, ruefully. "And I'm so tired—I may as well sleep here a little longer. Joe Brooks always says that a man who sleeps, eats; so I'll see if forty winks wont stay my stomach, till it is safe for me to go into Snaresbrook."

The fact is that the boy, although his welfare had been looked after by some unknown person, was in reality a waif. He had never known either father or mother. The earlier portion of his life was a blank to him, and his liveliest recollection was of a cross and miserly old schoolmaster named Grinder with whom he had been placed and from whom he had but just run away. He knew that old Grinder was paid—and paid liberally too—for his board and education: but he knew not who footed the bill, nor did he care to know. He knew, however, that his master was tyranical and cruel, and being a boy of spirit and determination, he had broken the chain that bound him and absconded, determined to start in life on his own account. His great desire was to join the gypsies, of whom he had heard much, and whose career of freedom and adventure had charmed his youthful and romantic nature.

He had evidently started in the right direction to carry out his purpose, for, as he was about nestling down to rest again he heard a shrill whistle and was shortly afterward approached by a man in jaunty attire who proved to be the leader of a band of gypsies then encamped in the neighborhood, and who, after listening to the boy's story, gladly adopted him and took him to the camp, where his hands and face were stained and he was adopted as one of the tribe, and in accordance with his own wishes, was put in training to ride in the circus.

CHAPTER II.

Let us now change the scene.

It was 3 P. M. of a pleasant Summer day, and Rotten Row had just begun to receive its quota of riders, while the seats on either side were nearly filled with well-dressed spectators, busily engaged in discussing the merits and appearance of the earliest arrivals on the ride.

Suddenly all eyes were directed toward a lady mounted on a thoroughbred chestnut, and followed by a sedate-looking groom, who cantered down the road without looking to the right or to the left. She was a daring horsewoman and a most magnificent-looking creature, and, judging from the looks of admiration with which they regarded her, there was not a Lord present who would not willingly have bestowed his coronet upon her.

She rode right on, however, unmindful of their glances, till suddenly her attention was attracted by a splendid-looking gentleman about thirty-three years of age, plainly though carefully dressed, and quiet and unassuming in his manner. Their eyes met, and the lady, who had passed by Earls, Dukes and Marquises with carelessness amounting almost to disdain, fixed a look of deepest love—almost of adoration—upon him; and he returned that look with interest. His cheeks flushed crimson, while his fine eyes glowed with eager desire. But his gaze was only momentary, for presently he turned his face away, muttering, as he did so:

"I love her! Oh, I love her desperately—devotedly! But oh, there is a gulf between us! That boy! The mystery which enshrouds her life! Would that it were cleared up!" And with a deep groan he took his way towards the Regent's Park.

Now what was the subject of his thoughts? Did he allude to the boy introduced in the first chapter? And if so, what connection could there have been between the homeless waif and the brilliant, petted lady and the grave, magnificent gentleman?

We shall see as the story progresses.

[The rest of this deeply interesting story will be found in No. — of the New-York *Weekly*, now ready and for sale by all news agents.]

1867.
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